

AMERICAN



RAILROAD JOURNAL, AND ADVOCATE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.—In our notice a short time since of the opening of the Harlaem Railroad for use, we spoke of the beautiful Passenger Cars which we saw upon it as having been built by Mr. Miln Parker, and so we at the time supposed, from what we heard, was the fact. We have since learned, however, that one of them, the *President*, was built by Mr. Stephenson, Coach-maker, at 264 Elizabeth street, New York.

question $c = \frac{V^2}{2R}$ is correct. I assumed 32.2 as the measure of the force of gravity, and consequently we must put $c = \frac{V^2}{2R}$, but this makes no difference in the final result. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject.

Yours, &c. J. T.

We take the liberty of publishing the following letter from a highly respectable source, for the purpose of again respectfully requesting gentlemen of practical experience and science to make this journal the medium of their communications to the public.

Office of the — Railroad Company, Oct. 20, 1832.

To the Editor of the Am. Railroad Journal:

Sir,—Please forward me four copies of your Journal from its commencement, which I will distribute among my friends in this place. The importance of a channel through which scientific and practical men may give the results of their investigations and experience to the public and to each other, is too apparent to require argument.

In the present state of internal improvements, whatever plan is found to render any mode more perfect, and to answer the great design of rendering transportation a sure, cheap, and rapid process, is of national importance, and should be made as public as possible to prevent a useless expenditure of money in experiments which may thwart the best efforts of public and private men. As no two engineers adopt the same plan of construction, it would be confering a favor to the country to obtain the various plans, their cost, facility of construction, and their adaptation to particular localities, with drawings illustrative. The cost of graduation and masonry, the machinery used, its cost, the cost of transportation, all form interesting subjects to the projectors of improvements, and by combining the experience of engineers of reputation throughout the country, the detail of construction will become known, and the best and most economical means of attaining the great object in view may be adopted without loss of valuable time, and I think a request of the kind would be responded to with pleasure by the scientific and practical men of our country generally, and your columns be made a record of the merits due to the originations of valuable improvements, and a medium through which many erroneous plans may be exploded.

Yours, respectfully.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL, &c.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1832.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—We have of late devoted a considerable space to this subject, and have done so to call the attention of scientific men to it, that its merits may be fairly investigated. We gave a wood engraving of the one with which Messrs. Ogle and Summers performed their experimental journey of 200 miles to Liverpool, in No. 46 of the Journal—and that others than the readers of this paper might have an opportunity of obtaining some idea of it, we had several *stereotype plates* made, and forwarded one each to the U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia—the Journal, Providence, R. I.—the Argus, Albany—and the Free Press, Troy—with a request that they would use the plate, and then offer it to their neighbors, for the same purpose, if they desire to publish it; after which they were requested to forward them *onward*, to others of the trade. The principal object of this offer was, that the subject to which it alludes may be brought under the observation of scientific and practical men in every section of the country—and if it proves acceptable to the Editorial Corps, we may follow up the plan of stereotyping the most interesting of our Railroad engravings for the same purpose,—and those who use this may look for others from us upon the same terms, to wit: pay the transportation, when it reaches them, and after using, forward it to some other establishment.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, we learn, has been commenced with spirit. The line has been surveyed as far as Suffolk, and the road opened nearly the whole distance.

To the Editor of the Railroad Journal:

SIR—I lately read an article signed "Franklin," in the 33d No. of the Journal, containing remarks on the solution of a problem relating to the elevation of rails on a curved Railway, published in the Journal of Science. I trust "Franklin" will see that his remarks on the solution are erroneous, if he will examine the way in which accelerating forces are compared. If two bodies be acted upon by different accelerating forces, they will pass over the spaces s and s' in a unit of time, say one second. The spaces s and s' are taken by some writers as the measures of these forces; but it is well known that these bodies, thus acted upon, acquire velocities at the end of the time which will carry them over twice the spaces in the same time, with the velocities continued uniform. Hence the spaces $2s$ and $2s'$ are most commonly and most properly adopted as the measures of the forces. But it is evident that whether we compare s and s' , or $2s$ and $2s'$, the result will be the same, be-

cause $\frac{s}{s'} = \frac{2s}{2s'}$. Hence it is that the results

of our investigations are the same, which "Franklin" thinks is "a circumstance a little remarkable"!!! "Franklin" adopted 16.1 as the measure of the force of gravity, and his e-

[FOR THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.]
On the Authorized Railroads westward from New-York, and the Reasons for justly expecting National Aid.

Observing a recent article in the Railroad Journal of the 3rd inst., intended to show the importance to New-York of a convenient and cheap route from this city to the head of the Alleghany, stated to have been found navigable for steamboats of a small class as high as Hamilton, in this state, we are prompted to say that the suggestion certainly appears to be of consequence, and worthy of examination.

If, as we have no doubt, from some knowledge of this class of steamboats, as used on the Connecticut, the Alleghany is navigable for them from that village down to Pittsburgh, it is in the power of New-York, under her own laws alone, to keep open a direct communication between this metropolis and the western states on the Ohio and Mississippi.

Whatever tends to give us a good share of the vast internal commerce of our country and associates the growing interests of the west with this state, and this city, must be exceedingly interesting to us both in relation to political influence and commercial benefit.

The legislature having authorized a Railroad to Lake Erie, which it is said will necessarily touch along the Alleghany as high as Olean Point, and perhaps follow its shore some distance before it inclines to the port of Dunkirk or Portland, it is urged on the public spirit of the citizens of New-York, that its immediate construction is a necessary defence against the effects of the Canals and Railroads of Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is truly said that we have, as a commercial city, much to fear from the remarkable public spirit of the commercial and professional men of those very opulent places.

The writer of the article alluded to proposes to remedy the prevailing objection which arises against the undertaking of extensive Railroads by private funds, that the loss of interest from the length of time the construction requires, causes the stock to fall below par, by making most of the capital a temporary bank, affording 6 per cent. dividends, and further profits. The latter being reserved to pay the interest on so much capital as shall be annually applied to the work, which may be always as much as the surplus of the preceding year will warrant. So that if the stockholders will be content with six per cent. for ten years, the capital being ten millions, eight millions may be invested in the work in this time—and two millions remain permanent banking capital.

It is admitted that, although this plan is safe and sure for the stockholders, it is too slow for the public exigency and interest; and this is the reason why the National Government should aid in such works, as the party most interested, and as the most able to bear the loss of interest a few years on the funds invested; for this is all the treasury could loose.

The details of the two routes are given as far as the head of the Susquehanna. It is only requisite to say of them that one leads through New Jersey and the northern part of Pennsylvania, taking in its way the coal beds of the Lackawannock, and touching the head of Pennsylvania Canal, leading to the heart of that state; the other, beginning in the city of New-York and passing up along the North River, and crossing it to Rockland county, then crossing Orange and Sullivan to Broome, and joining the Ithaca route, and coming fifteen miles further down the river shore, to the point the other line would reach, two hundred and forty miles from hence, and thus far the ground is on the whole favorable; now pursuing the same direction westward up the Chemung to Caneadea, seventy miles, the route divides, one

branch to the north-west going to Rochester, Black-rock and Buffalo,—the other south-westward to the head of the Alleghany, three hundred and sixty-five miles, whence by the river, it is two hundred and seventy miles to Pittsburgh—together six hundred and thirty-five miles,—and though somewhat more than through Pennsylvania, the nature of the route is favorable to expedition and economy. Allowing the Railroad to be travelled at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and the river twenty miles it will take only forty-four to forty-eight hours between the cities of New-York and Pittsburgh; and as to accommodation, the route of Pennsylvania being by canal, and suspended from operation till late in the spring, and the route of Baltimore being circuitous, and over high ground, and leading to the same place, at more expense of time and toll, cannot be feared in this noble competition.

If the question be made how those who pay the revenue can be best accommodated, the answer certainly is, that the western merchants always desire to have their winter purchases on the shores of the western rivers as early in the spring as the ice disappears. This is usually in February, two months before the canals can be put into operation. The most convenient route westward will at that season therefore be from New-York by the Alleghany. And in the summer season, when the Ohio is well known to be often too low for the large steamboats, this small class will run, with others attached for burthen, to Cincinnati and Louisville in less time than those principal cities of the west can be reached in any other way from an Atlantic port.

This outline shows the points gained by this work to be important as regards the preservation of the commercial ascendancy which New-York now holds.—If it is neglected, or long delayed, Philadelphia and Baltimore will become so much aggrandized by commerce as to import for themselves to supply the west.—They will become the principal markets for the sale of produce, as well as to supply in return the merchandize which that vast and improving region will require.

To hasten the execution of this work, and effect it in less than half the time the plan suggested in the Railroad Journal will require, it is urged with some foree, and with some new arguments, that Congress is bound by the constitution to aid in such national works.

It is argued that when the Constitution was adopted and the whole revenue by import surrendered, there was an implied obligation assumed by the National Government that after its definite duties should have been fulfilled, those not defined, but comprehended under the obligation to provide for the general welfare, should be: and as the regulation of commerce, foreign and domestic, was committed to the National Government, it included the means of facilitating free trade among the states, for it is this trade, which, capable of going on without duties, is ever more safe and calculable than foreign commerce, and is therefore extensive and valuable in proportion to the magnitude of the country, its various climates, productions, and population. It is thus that a great nation is ever the most prosperous, if well governed, and the intercourse among the people favored and free.

Free trade between different nations never can exist, no further than a treaty of very uncertain duration provides for, and may have exchanged definite reciprocal advantages, like ours with France, which gives us wine for cotton, or with England, who gives us in a thousand forms her metals and manufactured merchandize for our raw materials, but takes none of our greatest staple, wheat, because she protects her agriculture,—nor our manufactures of cotton and wool, because she protects her own.

It is further urged as a reason for expecting aid of the national government, that a nation free of public debt, and having a surplus revenue from the good policy of protecting her industry by a sufficiently heavy tariff, ought rather than divide the sum thus derived by a mode

of insensible taxation, levied with equalization on consumers, especially on the luxuries, and least essential of the manufactures—ought, we say, to invest this money of the nation so as to be of the most use to the people, and most conducive to the general prosperity; and experience has abundantly shown in this and other countries, that nothing so promotes the success of agriculture and trade as cheap conveyance for bulky and ponderous products, the value of which would else be too much lessened at the place of origin by their transportation to market.

That the investment of national funds in works under state laws, would not only be gradually laying up a national property, convertible to money for the defence of the country, on emergency of war, and thus prevent new loans and a new national debt, but in laying it up, thus efficiently and productively render most important services by the development of the resources of the country: and it would be greatly for the glory and advantage of Free Institutions in the eyes of the world, that the administration of the finances of a Republic was not for the aggrandizement of rulers, but for the prosperity of the whole people; and that posterity was not by them made to groan under the weight of debt and taxes for wars of ambition and impolicy of kings who ruled in ages by-gone.

It is suggested that not only in this instance, but in that of South Carolina, perhaps more than elsewhere, this principle of managing the finances of the country would be as useful as just. The depression of her agricultural interest has been caused by the great increase of the quantity of cotton from the extensive culture of this staple in the southwestern states, where the fertility of the lands and the cheapness of provisions and transportation, permit the planters to sell lower at more profit, than those of the Atlantic states can afford.

Whence, had South Carolina chosen the better part of asking aid in her Railroad commercial routes, rather than that of denying the power of the National Government to do what it was instituted to do, the remedy would have probably been applied, and their prior claim to that of New-York admitted; as it would have been a good plea in equity, that she alone had suffered, though incidentally, in the effects of the purchase of the Georgia territory, and the state of Louisiana. That extensive Railroads traversing her midlands and uplands, bringing northwestern provisions, and carrying the cotton at little expense to market, would be some compensation, especially, too, as Charleston would become more than ever like New-Orleans, a great commercial emporium. But unfortunately, the dominant party there has thought proper to forego this rightful resource for the city and state, and rely rather on producing additional concessions in the tariff, though prejudicial to the rest of the Union, and of which duties she in fact pays but a small proportion, by threatened secession from the Union, and the denial of authority of the National Government and laws over the citizens of South Carolina.

The party claiming the power to nullify the laws of the United States is not, indeed, very large, giving 25,000 votes, against 16,000 polled by the opposition to this usurpation; but they expect the other cotton-growing states to make common cause with them, though in fact rather interested, (if we can suppose interest to have any influence on an occasion so vital to the peace of the country,) in the depression of South Carolina to her former staple, the culture of indigo. But that Tennessee and Kentucky want this direct avenue to the port of Charleston; and know that all great public works in our country must be made under state laws, with private capital, aided by state credit and national funds; and that the pretensions of South Carolina to rule in the commercial relations and regulations of the National Government would, if persisted in, be prejudicial to confidence and credit, perhaps for four or five years to come.

Had the fact been shown in any instance

that the tariff was peculiarly burdensome on grounds of this claim to superiority over the South Carolina, there could be no reasonable doubt that Congress would have made her share of the public burdens less than that of other states. But the contentment and prosperity of the *south-western states* contradicts the plea of the severe pressure of the duties on the cotton-growing portion of the country; even the hempen cloth, for bales, and the cordage, being sold as *cotton*, really cost nothing, as this expense is thus repaid. Such is the fact stated in debate by the Louisiana delegation.

There is indeed no explanation, level to common apprehension, of this phenomenon of nullification, but that of the expectation that this threatening attitude will empty the national dignity and treasure into the lap of indolence and South Carolina. The south-west is not however excited by the warmth of the lowland districts. The Carolinian of the mountains is a very enterprising man from the nullifier of the alluvial plains: he wants only a quick and cheap conveyance of his crop to market, content with the price Liverpool, in competition with the eastern states, can afford.

It may be that the *dictation* of the convention to the legislature, and of this body to the United States, may be couched in strong language of defiance, as harmless as the surge on Nahant. But where the storm is raised it will rage, and those who have confided in the protection of the laws both of the state and Union, may find themselves less safe in South Carolina than in any other state, and will of course remove (*if permitted*) to some less volcanic part of their country, abandoning that state to its weakness and despotism, following many already removed to the south-west. It will be a lamentable spectacle, that while military despotism is grinding and desolating almost all other countries, ours, in possession of the only free government in existence, should be disturbed by a few ambitious leaders of a reckless, powerless party, from which every man of good sense and patriotism will be seen to fall off at maturity, for the moment the laws are impeded, that moment their execution will be assured by a power sustained by public opinion throughout the United States. The moment a party, however, organizes attempts to compel the transfer of the allegiance of the citizens of a state, it is *invasion of the Union*, and the seat of intestine war may be where it begun. But their nearest neighbors will scarcely be moved otherwise than with astonishment, enough to put them on the defensive. It will be a pity indeed that such a beckoning for an *iron hand* should arise in the administration of a military President, as habitual energy, and perhaps hate, may carry his sense of duty beyond the occasion, as it is thought to have done before. And there cannot be greater impolicy than the attempt to enforce a right cause by wrong means; for the wrong doing characterizes and extinguishes the rightful claim. If South Carolina were not conscious of being in the wrong, her good sense would have prevented her from putting herself in that position. The Governor says, the posture in which the state places herself is not for purposes of *ambition* or of *avarice*. True, a state cannot surely be supposed to feel these passions; he is then speaking of himself and other leaders of the party. The pretence, that Congress is usurping power over the constitution, is a libel on the United States—for how can Congress usurp authority not given to it by the constitution, when at any time the question of the constitutionality of the laws of Congress could be brought to a discussion, by the mode prescribed by the constitution? But we understand the Governor those in question have been already decided, and the point at issue is not the constitutionality of the tariff, but whether the U. States as a Nation have the power to protect the industry of the nation, as other countries do; or denying that our nationality is like others. But South Carolina claims to be to all intents and purposes a sovereignty above the other States. If so, she may make a much worse tariff for us. Permit us to examine the

It was good policy in the Congress of the Confederacy to *commit and bind all the colonies in their self-defence*. This originated their early declaration of Independence, in which, they, for the first time, say, the colonies whom they represent are, and of right ought to be, *free, sovereign and independent states*; meaning that they were *free from allegiance to Great Britain, sovereign so far as to form each its own republican government, and independent of each other so far as that the one should not control or encroach on the other, however strong and powerful; but not so independent and so sovereign that either might make alliances with foreign powers separately*. This declaration fulfilled its powerful intention at the time. It was necessary to union in the defensive war of the Revolution; but it was to be made good by a fortunate issue of the war, and to be modified by that issue if, collectively, national existence should be won. The rebellion succeeded. Independence was achieved by the aid of allies. Peace was made and the Independence of the American People as one Nation acknowledged by Great Britain; but she acknowledged no colony to be individually a sovereign nation or state. This was not a stipulation in the treaty of peace and Independence. Great Britain had due respect for the general government of the then confederation, and had right, as well as reason to expect that the American people, formed on the basis of the colonies into a nation, would continue to be a commercial united one, whatever the form of government they should finally settle down on, and establish.

The confederation having arisen from the exigency of the times, was strong only for its main design, and weak when the external pressure of common danger was relieved.

The unsettled position of public affairs for a few years after the war ceased. The want of money from the want of trade, and work, and foreign commerce; the unprotected infancy of the mechanic arts, and the immediate preference of the staple products of her West and East India colonies, formerly supplied by the Southern states, combined to make all feel the necessity of a strong Government that all foreign nations would respect and treat with, and that would bind the states in equal and perpetual interest. A convention to form a constitution was demanded by public opinion throughout the country. It was composed of the most distinguished public characters. Names there were which will forever adorn the pages of our country's history. Their difficult task at length accomplished; every right and interest balanced; every contingency and exigency provided for; the states left with their constitutions independent of each other, and relatively equal; the House of Representatives in Congress, representing the people; the Senate, the states; the judiciary independent arbiters between states, and the people of different states, and disinterested guardians and expounders of the laws, even of Congress, to protect, inviolate, that constitution which protects the small states against the great, and the rights of every citizen of the United States; and even providing for the amendments that might be found necessary in a deliberate manner, by the several legislatures of the states, and of these a large majority of them; committing to the federal government more fully all foreign relations and treaties—war and peace—the common defence—the regulation of commerce, external and internal—the liquidation and payment of the public debt—and the sole power to derive revenue from import duties on imported merchandize, and whatever else a national government could do for the general welfare.

It is well remembered that the constitution was received from the hands of that august assembly as the consummation of the revolution—as the realization of *national existence*. It was adopted enthusiastically; and now, after the experience of forty-four years, it has not only given origin to the western states, but prosp-

erity to the people of every state—and to South Carolina, even, the existence there, profitably, of her cotton culture. Every state cheerfully laid down the attributes of sovereignty with which she had been invested to a limited degree by the declaration of the Congress of the Confederacy, and took participation in the national sovereignty by representation in the Senate: thus, they all sacrificed state pride on the altar of patriotism. Whatever of power and prosperity, glory and security, we have at home or abroad, we owe it all to the constitution; to that, we also owe the inestimable advantage, that we have not, like the South American colonies, been ravaged with civil war. Surely the constitution may be called the palladium of our *civil and religious liberty*, the life-spring of national sentiment, as it is the soul of national power; and its value should be inculcated on the mind of every youth, as the medium of his due love of country. If there be men among us, high or low, in public or private life, who would undermine its foundation or oppose its authority, they must be *aliens*. They cannot be *Americans*, who would usurp illegal authority over this great charter of liberty, which the American people have gained and signed with their blood.

And who are they who assume to transfer the allegiance of any portion of the American people from the nation? Who declare themselves competent to absolve them of their oaths of fidelity to the Union, and to deprive them, native or naturalized, of their right to be citizens of the United States? Who take on themselves the bold assumption of power to break up this sacred nationality!—They are a party in South Carolina; a few leading men, who have but just carried their election to the state offices, and, headed by the Vice-President, call themselves the Nullification party, and claim all the cotton-planting states, as if the culture of cotton was something higher than the culture of wheat—as if the planter were not a farmer—and as if the south-west were as blind as themselves to their own interest. And, if this party for dismemberment were to be allowed to have its way, what would South Carolina become—Nation, or a British Colony?

The answer is so plain as to puzzle even sophistry. As Great Britain never acknowledged the Colony of South Carolina to be separately a free, sovereign, and independent state, she must necessarily be one of the American states or a *British colony*. To secede is *retrocession*. England may thereupon take possession; nor would this be cause of war, if the United States should permit this *secession*. This, perhaps, is what Nullification means. What else can it mean, unless it be to usurp the government of the United States by force of arms. Let the hideous features of this monster progeny of ambitious pretenders to patriotism be unmasked to the true sons and descendants of the revolutionary heroes of South Carolina, and it will appear to them that *ancestral names* of glorious memory have been invoked in impious derision.

It seems, to common sense, extremely improbable that a convention of intelligent men can echo the ruinous sentiments of Nullification, or entertain the expectation for one moment of being sustained by the south-west; or, of intimidating the calm and firm minds of the middle and northern states.

This assembly will come together, we hope, composed also of the *talented men of the Union party*; and it is not unlikely, that the convention will feel a heavy responsibility, and, seeing their true interest in a new light, will appreciate their advantages, and give the legislature very different advice from that the party desire. They will probably recollect that the part of their own constitution, under which they are assembled, did not contemplate a convention for the purpose of a conspiracy against the Union, under a public and venerable name of *primary assembly*: they were to be assembled on any exigency to amend that constitution, but not that of the *United States*. They are, by a special law, called to advise the legislature on this anomalous occasion; but can they render an unconstitu-

tional law binding, without placing themselves above the Supreme Court,—and how are they to do that? Can they exempt any officer or citizen from his allegiance to the laws? Is it mainly in the Governor and his party to throw on this assembly the responsibility of the violent measures they may want some countenance to pursue, that they may seem to emanate from the people?

We think they will feel too much interest in the tranquility of the country to be thus misled, by those who modestly ask to be guided while they dictate.

They will rather recollect how depressed South Carolina was after the revolution, and in the last war; that her rapid rise to wealth was by the operation of the constitution; that her decline, after the peace in Europe took place, was only participation in a general effect; and that her case or condition is not singular, nor irremediable. That her depression may be raised by the regular development of her natural resources, just as that of New-York and Pennsylvania have been, they will advise the most vigorous measures of internal improvement; to encourage by bounty the culture of the vine, the olive, and the mulberry; to invite rather than condemn the mechanic arts; to purchase of the heirs of Whitney the secret of further valuable improvements in cotton cleaning; to explore the best railroad routes to the valley of the Tennessee, which is to become the great avenue of internal commerce to almost an equal amount as the Ohio, which flows for the west while the Tennessee flows for the south-west,—and being capable of steam navigation to Knoxville, if not higher, a railroad thence to Charleston will make this city the nearest port to the whole south-west; they will advise, not to punish their own citizens, nor punish themselves for the misfortune of being a constituent member of this Union, and a part of a nation that has and can again vindicate her rights against any power that may attempt the dismemberment of the United States.

SENEX.

[From the Baltimore American.]

POWER OF STEAM ON RAILROADS.—A Liverpool paper states that on the visit of a scientific gentleman to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load amounting to 100 tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of about thirty miles, in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of twenty miles an hour. An eight-horse wagon on a common road is capable of carrying eight tons a day. It would take one hundred horses, working for the day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work which was here accomplished by a single steam-engine in an hour and a half.

RAILROAD IN ALABAMA.—Meetings have been held in the State of Alabama for the purpose of adopting means for opening a communication from the Tennessee river, through that State to the coast. The projected plan is to make a Railroad from Selma to the Ten Islands on the Coosa river, or to some point on the Tennessee river, thus establishing a direct communication from Mobile to Tennessee. At a meeting in Ashville, held on the 20th ult. it was determined to use exertions to carry the Railroad to Brown's ferry.

An act for the incorporation of a company for these purposes was passed at the last session of the Alabama Legislature, under the title of "The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company," and some vigorous steps have, as we learn, been taken to prosecute the enterprise.—[Baltimore American.]

The Engine of the Germantown Railroad was set in motion last week, with her tender, and moved from the Depot in beautiful style, working with great ease and uniformity. She proceeded about half a mile beyond the Union tavern, at the township line, and returned immediately, a distance of six miles, at a speed of about 28 miles to the hour, her

speed having been greatly slackened at all the road crossings, and it being after dark, but a portion of her power was used.

[From the Dedham Advertiser.]

COST OF BAD ROADS.—Keeping bad roads is very expensive business. The case of Nathan Clark vs. Town of Worthington, was recently tried before the S. J. Court. This was an action brought to recover damages for an injury suffered through the defect of a high-way. The plaintiff's horse was frightened at a hole in the bridge, and overturned his wagon, by which his wife was seriously injured. The defect was proved, and it was also proved that the surveyor of highways and the selectmen were apprised of it before the accident happened, and suffered it to remain for a considerable time unrepaired. The jury returned a verdict for \$302, and by law the party injured in such a case is entitled to double damages, so that the expense of this suit to the town of Worthington, including damages, costs, agents and counsel fees, will probably amount to near \$1,000: a sum sufficient to keep the whole road in almost any town in good repair for a year, and a much larger sum than most towns expend for that purpose.

[From the Edinburgh Courant.]

CHIRODROME.—This name is given to a locomotive carriage, invented by our townsman, Mr. Ruthven. There are two seats, supported by four wheels, three feet diameter; two of these are fixed on the axle, which has a pinion in the centre; this is made to revolve by two spur-wheels, that act as toothed-levers; the power and motion are communicated by pulling and pushing a vertical lever, having its fulcrum on the axle of one of the spur-wheels, and a pall jointed to it falling on the teeth. The action is the same as rowing an oar, with this difference, that the propelling power is both to and from. Besides the power being applied in this most favorable manner, it has the advantage of producing any given impetus from a very beautiful and simple arrangement for exchanging power and motion when required, without stopping the carriage to make the change. It can be propelled at upwards of ten miles an hour, and by the application of a very effective drag, the carriage can be made to stop when required. It appears to attain to a certain extent on land, what is attained in rowing a boat. The carriage has made several successful experiments in the London Road, and up the steep ascent at the head of the eastern road to Leith, communicating with the Calton Hill, a rise of about 1 foot in 15.

ENGLISH PATENTS.—Specification of the patent granted to George Forrester, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in Wheels for Carriages and Machinery, which improvements are applicable to other purposes. Dated September 5, 1831: *

To all to whom these presents shall come, &c. &c.—Now know ye, that in compliance with the said proviso, I, the said George Forrester, do hereby declare, that the nature of my said invention, and the manner in which the same is performed, are described and ascertained in and by the following description thereof, reference being had to the drawing hereunto annexed, (that is to say)—

My invention consists in a peculiar mode of combining cast iron with wrought or malleable iron in the construction of wheels of all descriptions, (excepting those of such small dimensions as the wheels of clocks and watches,) and in the application of the same principle of construction to the framing for steam engines and machinery, the arches of bridges, and in every case in which cast iron framing may be employed, and wherein great strength and lightness are desiderata.

My mode of accomplishing the aforesaid combination is as follows:—I make a skeleton, or light frame, of wrought iron, or steel, of the shape of the article required, but of considerably less dimensions; this skeleton I render bright, free from oxide, and clean, by any con-

venient operation, such as grinding, scouring, and filing, to adapt it to receive a coating of lead, or bismuth, or tin, or zinc, or any mixture of those metals, such coating being performed by similar means to that used in the well known process called "tinning." The article to be cast having been moulded in sand (or loam) in the common way, the skeleton, coated as before mentioned, is carefully laid in the middle of the respective parts of the mould, projecting pieces being attached to the skeleton to keep it in its proper place; the mould is now closed, and the cavities formed by the pattern are to be filled up with fluid cast iron, which completes the operation.

By this mode of embodying or enveloping wrought iron or steel skeletons of the shape of the intended article, with cast iron, the latter material is not injured in its tenacity, while the former is considerably improved, and thus the important qualities of toughness and infusibility are introduced into forms more perfect, and structures more solid than can be obtained in wrought iron alone. To prevent misconception, I annex a drawing illustrative of the construction of one of the leading objects of my invention, that of wheels for railway carriages and which will also serve satisfactorily to explain the mode of applying the principle of construction to the purposes before named.

Fig. 3.

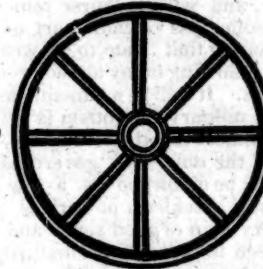


Fig. 5.

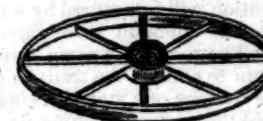


Fig. 1.

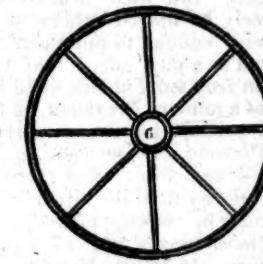
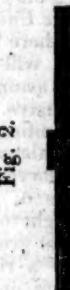


Fig. 4.



Fig. 2.



DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING.—Fig. 1 exhibits a side view of the wrought iron or skeleton framing before described.

Fig. 2 shows an edge or outside view of the peripheral ring of the skeleton, showing its proportional breadth, and containing a number of holes made throughout its circumference for the purpose of allowing the fluid iron, in casting, to flow through the holes, and fix itself in a solid mass around the skeleton.

Fig. 3 represents a side view of the wheel in the line of its motion, the blank line showing the skeleton embodied in the cast iron.

Fig. 4 shows a section of the wheel through its diameter, including two of the spokes; and Fig. 5 affords a perspective view of the entire wheel.—[Rep. Pat. Inv.]

[From Babbage's Economy on Machinery.]

One of the most singular advantages we derive from machinery is in the check which it affords against the inattention, the idleness, or the knavery of human agents. Few occupations are more wearisome than counting a series of repetitions of the same fact; the number of paces we walk affords a tolerably good measure of distance passed over, but the value

of this is much enhanced by possessing an instrument, the pedometer, which will count for us the number of steps we have made. A piece of mechanism of this kind is sometimes applied to count the number of turns made by the wheel of a carriage, and thus to indicate the distance travelled; an instrument similar in its object, but differing in its construction, has been used for counting the number of strokes made by a steam engine, and the number of coins struck in a press. One of the simplest instruments for counting any series of operations, was contrived by Mr. Donkin.*

Another instrument for registering is used in some establishments for calendering and embossing. Many hundred thousand yards of calicoes and stuffs pass weekly through these operations, and as the price paid for the process is small, the value of the time spent in measuring them would bear a considerable proportion to the profit. A machine has, therefore, been contrived for measuring and registering the length of the goods as they pass rapidly through the hands of the operator, and all chance of erroneous counting is thus avoided.

Perhaps the most useful contrivance of this kind is one for ascertaining the vigilance of a watchman. It is a piece of mechanism connected with a clock placed in an apartment to which the watchman has not access; but he is ordered to pull a string situated in a certain part of his round once in every hour. The instrument, aptly called a tell-tale, informs the owner whether the man has missed any, and what hours during the night.

* See transactions of the Society of Arts, 1819, p. 116.

THE MAGIC OF MACHINERY.—The following is an account of Mr. Babbage's extraordinary calculating machine, as described by Sir David Brewster, in his *Natural Magic*:—"Of all the machines which have been constructed in modern times, the calculating machine is, doubtless, the most extraordinary.—Pieces of mechanism for performing particular arithmetical operations have been long ago constructed, but these bear no comparison, either in ingenuity or in magnitude, to the grand design conceived, and nearly executed, by Mr. Babbage.—Great as the power of mechanism is known to be, yet we venture to say, that many of the most intelligent of our readers will scarcely admit it to be possible that astronomical and navigation tables can be accurately computed by machinery; that the machine can itself correct the errors which it may commit; and that the results of its calculations, when absolutely free from error, can be printed off without the aid of human hands or the operation of human intelligence. All this, however, Mr. Babbage's machine can do; and, as I have had the advantage of seeing it actually calculate, and of studying its construction with Mr. Babbage himself, I am able to make the above statement on personal observation. The calculating machine, now constructing under the superintendence of the inventor, has been executed at the expense of the British Government, and is, of course, their property. It consists essentially of two parts, a calculating part and a printing part, both of which are necessary to the fulfilment of Mr. Babbage's views; for the whole advantage would be lost if the computations made by the machine were copied by human hands and transferred to types by the common process. The greater part of the calculating machinery is already constructed, and exhibits workmanship of such extraordinary skill and beauty that nothing approaching to it has been witnessed. In order to execute it, particularly those parts of the apparatus which are dissimilar to any used in ordinary mechanical construction, tools and machinery of great expense and complexity have been invented and constructed; and, in many instances, contrivances of singular ingenuity have been resorted to, which cannot fail to prove extensively useful in various branches of the mechanical arts. The drawings of this machinery, which form a large part of the work, and on which all the contrivances have been bestowed, and all the alterations made, cover upwards of 400 square feet of surface, and are executed with extraordinary care and precision. In so complex a piece of mechanism, in which interrelated motions are propagated, simultaneously, along a great variety of trains of mechanism, it might have

been supposed that obstructions would arise, or even incompatibilities occur from the impracticability of foreseeing all the possible combinations of the parts; but this doubt has been entirely removed by the constant employment of a system of mechanical notation, invented by Mr. Babbage, which places distinctly in view, at every instant, the progress of motion through all the parts of this or any other machine, and, by writing down in tables the times required for all the movements, this method renders it easy to avoid all risk of two opposite actions arriving, at the same instant, at any part of the engine. In the printing part of the machine, less progress has been made in the actual execution than in the calculating part. The cause of this is, the greater difficulty of its contrivance, not for transferring the computations from the calculating part to the copper or other plate destined to receive it, but for giving to the plate itself that number and variety of movements which the forms adopted in printed tables may call for in practice. The practical object of the calculating engine is, to compute and print a great variety and extent of astronomical and navigation tables which could not be done without enormous intellectual and manual labour, and which, even if executed by such labour, could not be calculated with the requisite accuracy. Mathematicians, astronomers, and navigators, do not require to be informed of the real value of such tables; but it may be proper to state, for the information of others, that seventeen large folio volumes of logarithmic tables alone were calculated at an enormous expense, by the French Government and that the British Government regarded these tables to be of such national value that they proposed to the French Board of Longitude to print an abridgment of them at the joint expense of the two nations, and offered to advance £3,000 for that purpose. Besides logarithmic tables, Mr. Babbage's machine will calculate tables of the powers and products of numbers, and all astronomical tables for determining the positions of the sun, moon, and planets; and the same mechanical principles have enabled him to integrate innumerable equations of finite differences; that is, when the equation of difference is given, he can, by setting an engine, produce, at the end of a given time, any distant term which may be required, or any succession of terms commencing at a distant point. Besides the cheapness and celerity with which this machine will perform its work, the absolute accuracy of the printed results deserves especial notice. By peculiar contrivances, any small error produced by accidental dust, or by any slight inaccuracy in one of the wheels, is corrected as soon as it is transmitted to the next; and this is done in such manner as effectually to prevent any accumulation of small errors from producing an erroneous figure in the result."

Extracts from J. Loudon M'Adam's Examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, in the year 1819—continued.

Uninfluenced by the state of the weather?—Perfectly so.

In your experience, have you observed that on gravel roads the materials are generally very unskillfully and improperly applied?—Generally so. I think always I may say, for I think I never saw them skilfully or properly managed.

Have you adopted the mode of washing the gravel?—No; I think that is a more expensive process than is necessary.

Do you think it more expensive than screening?—A great deal more so, and I have another reason for objecting to that, with respect to the gravel near London; the loam adheres so strongly to it that no ordinary washing will clean it. The loam is detached from the gravel by the united effort of the water on the road, and the travelling, by which the roads near London become so excessively dirty; but it would be impossible to detach the loam from the gravel in the pits, by throwing water on it; I have tried the experiment and know the fact.

To what particular practice do you allude, when you inform the Committee that gravel is unskillfully applied to the roads in general?—I see that on gravel roads, the gravel is put on after being very imperfectly sifted, and the large pieces not being broken, and the gravel is laid on the middle of the road and allowed to find its own way to the sides. Now the principle of road-making I think the most valuable, is to put broken stone upon a road, which shall unite by

its own angles, so as to form a solid hard surface, and therefore it follows, that when that material is laid upon the road, it must remain in the situation in which it is placed without ever being moved again; and what I find fault with putting quantities of gravel on the road is, that before it becomes useful it must move its situation and be in constant motion.

In order to attain the advantage you allude to in the angular materials, I take it for granted, it is your plan to have the larger pieces of gravel well broken?—Certainly; but I mean further, that in digging the gravel near London, and places where there are vast quantities of loam, and that loam adhering to every particle of the gravel, however small, I should recommend to leave the very small or fine part of the gravel in the pits, and to make use of the larger part which can be broken, for the double purpose of having the gravel laid on the road in an angular shape, and that the operation of breaking it is the most effectual operation for beating off the loam that adheres to the pieces of gravel. There are other cases besides that of gravel, in which I should think it unprofitable to lift a road. The road between Cirencester and Bath is made of very soft stone, and is of so brittle a nature, that if it were lifted it would rise in sand, and there would be nothing to lay down again that would be useful. I should not recommend lifting of freestone roads for the same reason, because it would go so much to sand that there would be very little to lay down again. I will explain what I have done to that road between Cirencester and Bath: I was obliged to lift a little of the sides of the road in order to give it shape, but in the centre of the road, we, what our men call, "shaved it;" it was before in the state which the country people call "gridironed," that is, it was in long ridges with long hollows between, and we cut down the high part to a level with the bottom of the furrows, and took the materials and sifted them at the side of the road, and returned what was useful to the centre.

Can you state whether the plan adopted on this road has increased or diminished the expense?—I think the expenses, by the last account, were rather within the expenditure of the former year, even including the new surveyor's wages. They had been in the practice of allowing about £32 a week to the two surveyors as the ordinary expenditure; I directed the new surveyors not to exceed that sum upon any account whatever, including their own wages: but formerly they paid that sum, and paid the surveyor his wages at the end of the quarter or half-year in addition: therefore I consider the sum expended upon the road is rather within the former expenditure than otherwise, except with regard to two dangerous slips which took place at Swainswick-hill, which I consider as perfectly extra.

In the formation of roads under your management, to what shape do you give the preference? I allude to the convex shape or the flat?—I consider a road should be as flat as possible with regard to allowing the water to run off at all, because a carriage ought to stand upright in travelling as much as possible. I have generally made roads three inches higher in the centre than I have at the sides, when they are 18 feet wide; if the road be smooth and well made, the water will run off very easily in such a slope.

Do you consider a road so made will not be likely to wear hollow in the middle, so as to allow the water to stand, after it has been used for some time?—No; when a road is made flat, people will not follow the middle of it as they do when it is made extremely convex. Gentlemen will have observed that in roads very convex, travellers generally follow the track in the middle, which is the only place where a carriage can run upright, by which means three furrows are made by the horses and the wheels, and the water continually stands there: and I think that more water actually stands upon a very convex road than on one which is reasonably flat.

[To be continued.]

AGRICULTURE, &c.

[From the Philadelphia Album.]

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASES OF CATTLE.

The internal disorders of cattle may with propriety be divided into two classes.

First, those of the organs subservient to digestion and chylification; secondly, those of the sanguiferous system, or blood vessels. The former may be cured by means of the three simple prescriptions I have alluded to; the latter by the flesh. In both, however, the animal's diet is an object of the greatest importance, for to what purpose would it be to remove the accumulated matter which occasions the disordered state of the digestive organs, where the animal is still kept on the same diet which produced it; or what benefit could be expected from relieving the vital organs when oppressed by a redundancy of blood, if the animal were afterwards allowed to feed at pleasure, and form as much blood again, in a short time, as that which had been drawn off?

In the treatment of the disorders of cattle, attention to feeding is an essential object, and is equally, or more important, as a means of prevention; for it is not too much to assert, that nearly all their disorders originate in improper management as to feeding. A morbid susceptibility, or a predisposition to disease, may be propagated by negligence in breeding, and may be produced by taking animals from their native soil and climate, and placing them in colder situations; for cold and moisture are often powerful agents in lessening the vital power, and especially that of the digestive organs. Still the principal, and often the immediate cause of their disorder, is improper feeding. The most fruitful source of disease in cattle, and especially milch cows, is bad hay,* and even such as is by many considered tolerably good. The fibrous parts of such hay gradually accumulate between the leaves of the third, or foliated stomach; here they are compressed from time to time, and become matted together, and being detained by numerous papillæ, with which the surface of the leaves is covered, produces at length a morbid condition of the fourth stomach, and often of the bowels also. The most common symptom of this state of the digestive organs is named the *yellows*: from the milk in one of the quarters of the udder becoming of a yellow color, and stringy, as it is termed, that is, mixed with small filamentous coagula, or curds, often offensive in smell and taste, and sometimes streaked with blood. The acrimony of the milk causes a swelling and hardening of the quarter; and unless it is drawn off several times a-day, it often so inflames the cellular texture of the udder as to terminate in suppuration, and an obliteration of the receptacle, or quarter, as it is commonly named. The opening drench never fails of curing this disorder, if given in season, and one dose is sufficient; after taking it, the animal must be kept at grass, as that food, and the exercise used in obtaining it, is essential to her recovery. In higher degrees of this disorder, where the cow ceases to ruminate, or chew the cud, where the appetite goes off, and the milk is almost entirely lost in all the quarters, the drench should be assisted by whey, as directed in the treatment of red water; and when scouring succeeds, the cordial astringent drench must be given, as directed in the treatment of scouring or scurting. The swollen udder requires only the application of sweet oil, or foot oil.

When cattle are turned suddenly into good pasture, they sometimes fill the rumen or paunch so hastily, and so distend it, that it is rendered incapable of returning the food to the mouth for rumination. Fermentation then takes place, by which much air is generated, and the distention soon becomes such as to suffocate the animal, unless relief is afforded by introducing the instrument named a probang, and letting out the confined air. As soon as this has

been done the opening drench must be given, to above 100, and the appetite is usually lost. All and the animal turned into a bare pasture, where she must be for some time attended, and have the fermenting food removed from the mouth as it is thrown up; without this precaution it may be ruminated, and again swallowed, and the third and fourth stomach so filled with it as to produce the flatulent colic, and a fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels, from excessive distention of the air which would be generated, for in those cavities air could not escape upwards in consequence of their valvular structure. Should this fresh disorder, through negligence, be permitted to happen, the opening drench is still the best remedy that can be employed. Another method is sometimes made use of for relieving an animal in this disorder, which is commonly named *hoven, blown, or blasted*,* that is, a sharp knife is plunged through the left side into the distended rumen, or first stomach. The part where it is most prominent is chosen, viz: between the last rib and the hip bone; and always on the left side. The air being thus completely let out, the wound is closed by a pitch plaster, and the animal turned into a bare pasture, where it may get plenty of exercise and little food, that is, after the fermenting food has been removed from the mouth as before described. This method, however, is eventually injurious, and must be superseded by that of introducing a probang, and letting out the confined air by the mouth; a method first proposed by Dr. Munroe. The wound in the rumen, as it heals, always adheres to the side, and thus a regular contraction of the cavity is ever afterwards prevented, and rumination thereby rendered difficult and imperfect. Sometimes when an animal is turned into good grass, especially about the month of August and September, when the grass is high and abundant, from having been well watered, they eat a great deal during both day and night, but not so much as to hinder rumination. Thus they gradually fill all the stomachs, and towards morning become so oppressed, that they lie down on the cold grass, which is, perhaps, wet or covered with hoar frost. Digestion is thus put a stop to, and the animal often suffocated by the excessive distentions of the stomachs. In this disorder, which is commonly called fog sickness, the probang must be introduced, and the opening drench given. The animal must then be made to move if possible, and the food that is thrown up into the mouth must be removed. Here also, a bare pasture is necessary afterwards; no other medicine is required; but a free access to water is necessary to soften and carry off the accumulated food, and when this has been accomplished, the cordial astringent drench may be necessary, morning and evening, for two or three days, to restore the tone of the injured stomachs and bowels. It is probable, however, that this would be more effectually, though more slowly accomplished, by keeping the animal in a bare pasture.

Sometimes when the animal is kept in rich pasture during the month of June, the appetite is powerful, and the digestion quick and perfect, and thus, in a short time, so much rich blood is formed as to exceed the capacity of the blood vessels, and then inflammation is produced in some vital organs, and nothing but the most copious depletion of the blood vessels will save the animal's life. The lungs are the part most likely to suffer, and next, the brain and the kidneys: producing mad staggers, or the inflammatory red water: and in steers or heifers, or in yearlings, the quarter ill is thus produced. In all cases of internal inflammation, the animal appears stupid and heavy; the breathing is disturbed: the nose and the upper lip hot and dry; the horns hot, especially at the roots, and the vessels of the eye distended. The pulse rises

to above 100, and the appetite is usually lost. All these symptoms quickly increase, and unless the animal is properly treated, terminate fatally. Bleeding is the essential remedy, and must be performed as early as possible. The quantity of blood drawn should not be regarded, but the effect which is produced by it, that is, faintness; this gradually ceases, and after a few hours he appears relieved and cheerful, and often desirous of food. But this must be given cautiously; the barest pasture is the best place for him; but he may be allowed now and then a quart or two of fresh whey, which will serve to unload the stomachs and bowels. This remedy (bleeding to faintness,) always succeeds perfectly if employed in season, and followed by a suitable diet. In the month of September and October, scouring often takes place, especially in animals predisposed to the disorder by hereditary weakness, frequent calving, weakness of the stomach and bowels, gradually induced from several winters feeding on bad hay. Animals that have been taken from their native soil and climate, are also subject to this disorder, as well as remarkably good milkers, and this is the period when scouring generally commences. In this case the cordial astringent drench must be given every morning and evening, as directed in the Compendium, but must always be preceded by the opening drench, at whatever period the disease may occur. This remedy, I have reason to believe, will always succeed, if employed in season, and if the time of year will admit of the animal being kept at grass.

In very cold and wet weather, when shelter becomes necessary, intervals of fine weather must be taken advantage of, for some grass and some exercise are essential to recovery;* and when grass is deficient, either in quantity or quality, the best food is good hay, in moderate quantity, and mashes of good fresh bran with a little ground malt. A handful of wheat flour also may be stirred into each pail of water. In this way the animal may be restored and strengthened; and when grass becomes nourishing, and the weather favorable, the green fields will effectually recover her. Those are all internal disorders of cattle, except the contagious epidemic, named murrain, or pest, and the epidemic catarrh, named distemper, or influenza. These are inflammatory disorders of the highest degree, and if curable, as the latter always is, can be cured only by the most copious early bleeding. An absurd apprehension of fatal debility, and of the putrid nature of the disorder, must never prevent this remedy from being employed with boldness, nor should the animal ever be taken from grass, and the open fields, as is often done in the epidemic catarrh. Contagion, however, must always be guarded against with the utmost care. Tonics and stimulants are poisons in those disorders, and bleeding and grass are the only remedies ever required. I have now endeavored to give a simple, but comprehensive view of the internal disorders of cattle, and such as may lead to their prevention. I indulge a hope that the proprietors of cattle may be led by this, and the other essays I have written, to reflect upon the subject, and give a fair trial to the curative and preventive measures I have proposed. It should be recollect, however, that the success of the remedies I have suggested can be insured only by an early and careful application. Disorders are often neglected until they become incurable; and then the most absurd and expensive drenches are frequently had recourse to. In Downing's book on cattle medicine, a pint of port wine and a quart of strong beer are prescribed for one

* I have lately been informed that many scouring cows have been cured by giving once or twice a day a drench made by boiling three or four sheets of large common writing paper in three pints of skimmed milk, until reduced to a pulp. One pint of this is a dose; and my correspondent adds, that he has never known it to fail. The cow is fed on the sweetest hay, and turned out for exercise when the weather is fine.

* Unwholesome water is often a cause of disease in cattle, especially milch cows.

dose, as a vehicle for grains of paradise and other drugs; and in another receipt a quart of port wine is prescribed for one dose. Sometimes a choice is offered the reader between beer and urine, as if their properties were similar. The cordial astringent drench, including the beer, will cost about four pence; the opening drench is more expensive, and costs from a shilling to eighteen pence. But one is always sufficient. The strong cordials given to cattle, or even the beer in which they are given, which is seldom less than a quart, may afford relief in some disorders, but they certainly weaken the stomach, and thereby increase the tendency to disease. The weaker the cordial the better, provided it be strong enough to produce the desired effect, and then it may be so repeated as, with due attention to diet, to render that effect more durable, and even permanent. In scouring cattle I have not yet known the cordial astringent to fail.

Proprietors would find great advantage in directing the medical treatment of their stock themselves, and still more were they to attend carefully to preventive measures. Were the practice to become general, of making hay in the early part of June, when the grass is in flower, it would go a great way in preventing the diseases of horses and cattle. In the former animal the only other conditions required for the preservation of health, would be to give such hay with moderation, to work him fairly, and afford him such treatment as he has a just claim to, for all his disorders are occasioned by hard work, by excessive exertion, and by feeding upon hay. The crop, when cut early, may be less in quantity, but this is abundantly compensated for by its superior quality, and the after-grass would be infinitely better.

[From the London Horticultural Register.]

CULTIVATION OF ANNUALS BY CUTTINGS.

From various, though not accurately noted trials, I am satisfied, that many of the best annuals which are universally raised from seeds only can successfully be cultivated by cuttings. A double advantage must result from this mode of cultivation; for, first, the trouble and risk attendant on the progress of the young seedlings during the dark and humid autumnal and winter months, will be obviated; and secondly, the periods of flowering will be altered and greatly extended. One recent instance, I can point out with sufficient accuracy. Referring to my diary, I find, under the date September 21st, 1831, that four cuttings of *Coreopsis Tinctoria* were taken off from an old plant, at the axillæ of the leaves (i. e. the points where the leaf-stalks emerge from the stems); and placed in pots, in a soil composed of light loam and leaf-mold: each cutting might be about three inches long. The pots were plunged in the earth of a melonry, and covered with a small bell-glass.

I could not pay the plants that attention which they really required, in consequence of an alteration that was made in the pit; and by which many of its vegetable tenants were greatly injured. I however succeeded well with one of the cuttings, and this was finally placed in a small pine stove during the winter. Here, the temperature was never very high, because my object was not to force any part to grow during the dark months; and therefore as the climate very frequently did not exceed from forty-five to fifty degrees, I am confident that a good dry green-house, or even a sitting room, would have afforded sufficient protection.

The plant was kept in the stove till it attained the height of about three feet: it had one simple and erect stem, and was in strong and vigorous health. In May, it disclosed the first flower-bud at the summit, and then the plant which had been kept in a pot of the forty-eight size, was removed to a thirty two. I at that period took it from the stove, and placed it in the dwelling house, in a window with a south-east aspect; and in a few days afterwards removed it from the pot, and planted in a flower border.

By so doing I acted prematurely, for not only

was the plant exposed to frosty nights, but it suffered severe assaults from violent winds, by one of which the summit was broken off; and I thus lost my first blossom-buds. The plant however did not suffer materially, for it threw out six or seven fine lateral shoots, and now stands four feet high, with a branched head, covered with its beautiful orange-colored blossoms. The larger flowers are of the diameter of a crown-piece, the smaller are as large as half-a-crown; and twenty or thirty of such flowers on a plant so erect and well balanced as mine is, form a beautiful, and at this period of the summer, a rather peculiar object.

I wish to call the reader's attention to one fact of importance, it is this, the *coreopsis* may not only be propagated in the autumn by cuttings, but it will endure almost any variety of temperature, after being once fairly established, and in a healthy growing condition. My house was frequently heated by the sun to eighty-five, ninety, and one hundred degrees, (the thermometer suspended in the shade) during the months of March and April; and after the plant was removed into the open border, the external temperature was in several instances below thirty-five degrees.

The fact that various annuals, the balsam, coreopsis, and others, may be raised from cuttings, is doubtless known now to many; but the constitutional hardihood by which some can support great and sudden transitions, may not be so generally known.

Though I may not have added much to the stock of scientific information, by this communication, I hope I shall be as fortunate as to induce many persons to prosecute experiments upon subjects which may afford much pleasure and rational enjoyment; and perhaps, lead to discoveries of great and permanent utility.

G. I. T.

July 2, 1832.

HORTICULTURE OF VENICE.

The principal Melons are the Melamocesini, easily known by the stem, being from two to three inches thick, and very knobby. The Canteleups, with yellowish or whitish flesh—the Rhamphaghi, which climb on trees and shrubs, and have their fruit closely covered with a whitish net—and the Buchari (Bucharian melon), much cultivated on the islands of the Levant. These latter melons are of an elliptic form; their skin is smooth, and of a whitish yellow; the flesh is sugary, of a white color, and in the centre, where the seeds are contained, it is hollow. They are sometimes one and a half feet in length, and several pounds in weight; their principal merit, however, is that they will keep good till Christmas, if kept in a dry and cool place. It is remarkable, that pieces of this very sweet fruit become intensely bitter when rotten. The seeds of the melons are generally put in good wine a short time before they are sown, which is done in April. Holes of one and a half feet in diameter are made five feet apart; they are nearly filled with dung, and five or six seeds are sown in each, and covered with light soil.

Two of the strongest plants only are left after they come up, and during their growth the most luxuriant shoots are cut out. Particular attention must be paid to observe the time of ripening of the fruit, which generally occurs at mid-day, and is known by the aromatic smell thrown out. The melons must then be cut, from the vine, and kept in a cool, dry place, as they lose their flavor entirely when left a few hours on the plant after their ripening. Not only the flesh of these melons is employed for food, but also the seeds, which, when bruised, and put into water with sugar, make a very agreeable liquid (semuda.)

The Water-melons are also very extensively cultivated, much in the same way as the others. The seeds of the common sort are black, and those of the better variety (angurie zuccearie) brownish yellow, with black spots. The fruit weighs from ten to fifty pounds, and a criterion of its ripeness is when, on being struck, it gives a hollow sound—or, when it cracks on being squeezed. Cucumbers

are cultivated, but not much esteemed. Pumpkins are principal articles, in Venetian horticulture; and several, particularly cucurbita melo-pepo and moschata duchesne, are grown to great perfection. The last of these sometimes attains from three to four feet long, and a hundred pounds in weight. Solanum melongena and lycopersicum, (egg plants and tomatoes,) artichokes, carrots, radishes, spinach, and purple broccoli, are very fine; cauliflower, and several species of asparagus, which are there used, are plentiful; but kohlrabi, and common winter cabbage, are not known. Celery grows wild near the sea. Fennel forms an eatable bulb above the root, for which it is much cultivated, as well as for its aromatic seeds. Lettuces are used only when young plants: they never form a head, in consequence of the heat of the climate.—[Pruss. Gard. Soc.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the *Rhone*, from Havre, we have papers of the 20th ult.

M. Berryer, member of the Chamber of Deputies, arrested as an accomplice of the Duchess of Berri, had been tried and acquitted by the Assize Court of the *Leire and Chero*. The Attorney General abandoned the prosecution, so obvious were the fraud and infamy of the means used by the agents of the Government to impugn crime. The *Gazette de France* of 20th October furnishes in a supplement the particulars of the trial, of which we will give some account to-morrow.

There is nothing later from England than we have direct, nor from Portugal.

In the *Havre Journal* of 20th October, we find London dates, by express, of the 17th.

The Courier of that day says,—“We have already announced that the English fleet destined for the Scheldt is ordered to assemble by the 5th of November at Spithead. We are now enabled to give an exact list of the ships to compose it:—The Talavera 74, Wellesley 74, Revenge 76, Spartiat 76, Donegal 74, Vernon 50, Southampton 50, Stag 46, Castor 36, Conway 28, Volage 28, Nimrod 18, Chilvers 18, Rover 18, Scout 18, Satellite 18, Larne 18, and Snake of 16 guns. The steamboats *Radamanthus* and *Dee*, armed with the largest sized cannon, are to accompany the expedition.”

SPAIN.—Madrid papers, of the 9th October, contain the royal decrees, substituting Don Joseph de Campegne, as Minister of Justice, for M. Calomarde, dismissed; and M. Zea Bermuda, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for Count Alcadie, dismissed, and so of the Ministers in succession. Then follows this decree, declaring the Queen, Regent *ad interim*:

Considering the delay to which public affairs are subject by reason of my impaired health which prevents my attending to them as much as I desire, and as the interests of the people whom God has committed to my care, require, I have thought fit to declare as capable of replacing me momentarily during my malady, the Queen, my beloved consort, trusting that God will be pleased soon to restore my health. I am firmly persuaded my august spouse will justify my confidence by the love she bears me, and by the tender solicitude with which she has always sought to interest me in favour of my loyal and gracious subjects.

You will have this understood, and see that it is executed by those whom it concerns.

St. Ildefonso, 6th Oct. (With the King's rubric.)

On the following day the Queen issued an act of clemency and amnesty, to commemorate her appointment, and the birth day of the Infanta, *Marie Isabella Louisa*. Its terms are “a general amnesty to all persons imprisoned, in Madrid and other prisons of the kingdom, who may be worthy of such favors!”

The speech of the King of Holland on the opening of the new Legislative session, on the 15th October, the former one having closed on the 13th,

certainly indicative of a determined purpose to stand upon his rights. We annex a translation of the speech, and merely add here that in Paris rumors were ripe that the French army would immediately advance and invest Antwerp.

Speech of the King of Holland.

High and Mighty Lords.—During the last months of the session lately finished, I frequently indulged the hope of being able at the opening of this session, to announce to you the termination of that state of uneasiness in which for two years our country has been placed, by reason of the Belgian Revolution. My hopes have not been wholly realized: the longanimity which Holland has manifested, and the sacrifices I have imposed upon myself, instead of conducing to a reasonable solution of our difficulties, have only served to increase the exactions attempted to be forced on us.

The communications, which by my order will be submitted to you, touching the state of the negotiations, will convince you that the concession convinced by us has reached its farthest limits, those indicated by the honor, the independence and the safety of the nation. Meanwhile it is agreeable for me to have it in my power to announce to you H. and M. L. that I have received from foreign powers renewed marks of their interest. It is not less interesting for me in this state of things to be able to give those powers the assurance that the means of defence organized along our frontiers are in the most satisfactory condition, and that our sea and land forces deserve the highest commendation for their discipline, the warlike ardor and their fidelity; and thus fully answer to the constant care and attention we have bestowed on them.

If, contrary to all expectation, the interests of our country, High and Mighty Lords should require a great display of force, I possess at this moment all the means necessary for such an exigency, and have the fullest confidence of the assent of the nation to their being employed.

The provincial and communal authorities have closed their labors as to the raising of the Militia and the Communal guards for the present year; these labors have been despatched rapidly and with great order. The Young conscripts manifest the greatest ardor to join their brothers-in-arms: they already rival in zeal our tried soldiers in the faithful accomplishment of their duties.

The fate of the defenders of our country has excited my liveliest solicitude. All the military services are secured by the generous gifts of the inhabitants.

In the midst of the interior, and the satisfactory tranquillity of the country, our colonies are provided with the troops and vessels necessary for their defence. Commerce and the fisheries have received all necessary protection. Tranquillity prevails in our possessions beyond seas. The more economical administration we have succeeded in establishing in the East Indies, and the great extension there of agriculture, of which the salutary influence is now beginning to be felt, authorize the hope that those possessions will furnish new aliment to our commerce, and another source of our prosperity [After some remarks about the West India possessions, the speech continued.] Our commerce and navigation, High and Mighty Lords, have rather increased than diminished, thanks to the activity and intelligence of our merchants and seamen. If circumstances somewhat perverted them from their accustomed channels, very soon new ones were opened to them, in which they have spread considerably. We occupy, therefore, High and Mighty Lords, among commercial nations, the place which belongs to us; and which I hope to ensure forever to my loved and loyal subjects, in spite of all that treason and violence may attempt.

After referring to the flourishing state of agriculture, the good order in all branches of the administration, the condition of the canals and dikes, ravages of the cholera, and other local topics, the speech thus concludes:

As to the extraordinary expenses which may be occasioned by the prolongation of the actual state of things, I desire to continue in the course that you have before approved, and which those most interested have adopted without hesitation. By those means the necessity of forced contributions is done away with: public credit has been more and more strengthened, and the Treasury, regulated with or-

der and economy, has been able to meet all demands upon it.

Nevertheless the charges, High and Mighty Lords, which the nation has to support are very heavy and the future is lowering, but Netherlanders, animated by sentiments of honor and patriotism, support them with resignation, and bring forward with enthusiasm their gifts for the defence of their fellow citizens; these sentiments render us tranquil. A people mindful of the glory of their ancestors, and distinguished now by their love of order, and submission to the laws, have a right to the respect of other nations. In the approbation of this people, and in the conviction of our clear right, do we find the most powerful support, in seeking to consolidate the interests of the kingdom, and the best founded hope, that, with an entire reliance upon the decrees of Omnipotence, we shall yet secure to our compatriots, when the time shall arrive, the fruits of their most noble perseverance."

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17.—The change of Ministry referred to yesterday is confirmed. All the candidates designated have accepted. Messrs. Lebeau, Devaux, Nothomb and Kauffmair abandon from to-day their doctrinal polemics of the *Memorial*, to prove their doctrines by action.

The speech of King William occupies all minds, and very seriously those of Ministers. It can no longer be doubted, that the system of pacification, by means of the Conference, is at an end, and other means must be employed. Accordingly, Leopold has frequently, since yesterday, sent orders to the Minister of War. Several couriers have arrived at M. Latour Maubourg's, and several have been despatched by him to Paris. Gen. Desproz said this morning before setting out, that this time the Army would march to fight, and not to observe.

Yesterday Gen. Buzen, commanding at Antwerp, was summoned to the War office to receive his instructions. He went back immediately. To-day at Brussels many persons on change announce, that as of yesterday a proclamation to the inhabitants of Antwerp was prepared by the General, calling upon them to provide places of safety for their valuables; but that the municipal authorities prevailed upon the General to grant a delay of twenty-four hours in issuing his proclamation, in order that the result of a deputation despatched by the city to the King might be known. The General granted the twenty-four hours, declaring, however, that at the expiration thereof he would be obliged to carry into effect the royal order. The Antwerpers desire the liberty of the Scheldt and the evacuation of their citadel; yet whenever there is a purpose of obtaining them at the cannon's mouth, they surround the King, and beg for a continuation of the *status quo*. Yet the country must be extricated from this embarrassing position.

The Prussian Consul at Antwerp has received notice from his government, that the Prussian troops were about to march for the Belgian frontiers, in order to protect the commerce of the north from the effect of hostilities, on the subject of the Scheldt and the Citadel of Antwerp; the Cabinet of Berlin not being willing to abandon, to the neighboring powers alone, the right of intervention on these questions. The Consul communicated this notice to his colleagues. Sir Robert Adair, and M. Latour Maubourg, this morning received a duplicate thereof.

[From the (Brussels) Belgian Memorial of Oct. 17.]

Reports of an encouraging nature, and which we much desire to see realized, are in circulation. We begin by stating that we distrust their accuracy, and if we give them a place it is only that we may not leave our readers ignorant of anything interesting to them. We must add, moreover, that yesterday these rumors acquired much more consistency, and that it is not impossible events may prove our distrust to be excessive. It is said, then, and by persons in the way of being well informed, that hostilities are on the point of commencing; that the French army will not long delay its entry into Belgium, and that the citadel of Antwerp will immediately be invested. It is added, and we do not see how any one could suppose it would be otherwise, that a good share of the labors and dangers will fall upon the Belgian army; that is to say, our allies do not desire to reap alone all the glory of the expedition. If these fine resolutions be effected, we shall rejoice nobly. We shall rejoice both on account of our own and the French governments,—too long open to the imputation of feebleness, pusillanimity and excessive complaisance towards diplomacy.

The same paper adds—

We learn that there is seriously a question of re-composing the Ministry.

[From the *Courier Français* of 19th Oct.]

The report was universally current about 4 o'clock yesterday, that the Council of Ministers had just determined that the French Army should enter Belgium and undertake the siege of Antwerp. This report came from the offices of Ministers, and is in conformity with intentions avowed for some days, and of which yesterday we stated the grounds and motives.

Although both yesterday and the day before there were diplomatic meetings, with the view, it is said, of discussing these questions, it is impossible, according to the mode of proceeding of the Conference, that the Foreign Ambassadors can have power to adhere in the name of their Courts to such a step. If, then, it has been decided on, it must be without reference to [en dehors de] diplomacy. We state this as a fact, not as a reproach.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The memorial des Pyrenees contains the following account of a deplorable event that occupied a few days ago at Cauterets:—"A young English Nobleman—the name is not given—of large fortune who, about a year ago, married a charming lady, went out to take the air with her on the border of the deep and rapid torrent that flows this thermal establishment. The husband was amusing himself with lifting up with his cane the shining rock-work that lies in the water along the bank, when the cane escaped from his hand, and, in leaning forward to catch it, he fell into the torrent. His wife, who beheld his fall, rushed to his succour, and succeeded in grasping the flaps of his coat; finding that the violence of the water would carry her away, she seized a dry branch, but this breaking off, the two disappeared in the foaming stream of the gulf. The servant, who was at a short distance, cried aloud for help, and assistance was very promptly afforded. The lady, and afterwards her husband, were taken out of the water, but life was totally extinct. The servant shows signs of the deepest sorrow for his loss, and the whole village of Cauterets is thrown into affliction by this distressing event."

On the last day of July the workmen in the port of Brest were driven from their dinner, and obliged to fly from the assault of an innumerable host of winged large black and small red ants.—[Literary Gazette.]

The annexed intelligence from London, one day later than we gave yesterday, is derived from the Paris correspondent of the Courier. It seems to give more consistency to the purpose of armed interference against the King of Holland. In regard of the criticism of the Times on the word "revolt," said to be employed in the King's speech to characterize the events in Belgium, we remark that in the French copy, from which we translated the speech, "revolution" is the term used.

[From the Correspondent of the New York Courier, dated, Paris, October 20th.]

The London journals of Thursday, the 18th, have just arrived. The following are extracts:

"A Cabinet Council will be held to day, at which it is expected that his majesty's assent will be signified according to form to the resolution of the Cabinet in respect to the immediate coercive measures to be instituted against Holland. As such measures involve the question of peace or war, and affect the King's prerogative, it is necessary that His Majesty's assent should be given in the accustomed form."—[Courier.]

"Wagers have been laid at some of the naval and military clubs at the west end, that not a single shot will be fired in the threatened expedition to the Schelde."—[Herald.]

Prince Leven, Wessenburg, and Baron Neumann, are said to have forwarded a species of *carte blanche* to the Hague, purporting that Russia and Austria having signed the protocols and resolutions of the conference, will go hand in hand with Great Britain and France. This agrees but ill with a report abroad, of twenty Russian ships of the line being ordered to the Texel.—[Herald.]

"The speech of the King of Holland, in which the late Belgic revolution is only spoken of as the revolt, breathes war and defiance. Indeed the last paragraph leaves no doubt on the subject."

The "glory of ancestors" is never appealed to except when their posterity are to be roused to emulate exploits which made them renowned, and the fruit of "noble perseverance" is never ex-

pected unless it is to be plucked for apprehended dangers. On the eve, or in the midst of a war with all the powers of Europe, no sovereign could use more solemn expressions of trust in Providence, or more decided resolutions of appealing to victory. Unless the Dutch government changes its whole system of conduct, or unless the whole powers of Europe abandon the treaty which they have ratified with Belgium after 18 months of patient deliberation, there seems to be no means left for avoiding a hostile collision between Holland and the two most active members of the European League.—[Times.]

LATER STILL.—The Carroll of Carrollton, arrived at Philadelphia, brings London papers of the 20th, two days later from that city than the accounts received via Havre yesterday. They afford us chiefly the speculations of the London editors on the Belgian question, some of which we copy:

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 19th ult., says—

"At the Hague it was generally believed not only that Russia, but likewise that Prussia would join with the Dutch in expelling any invasion of the territory of the latter. The Prussians, it is stated positively in the private accounts, are collecting a very large force on the Rhine, the equipments of which are of the most complete description."

The London Times of the 20th, holds this language:—"There has been a pause to-day in the excitement on the Dutch question, and in some quarters we have found the notion prevail that coercive measures against Holland are by no means to be pressed with rapidity; but that, as soon as the first demonstrations are made by the march of a French army into Belgium, and by the joint blockade of the Scheldt, new negotiations are to be opened. We mention this as the information current to-day in respectable quarters; but we are well assured, from authority on which we should place greater reliance, that this is an erroneous view of the case, and that force must be resorted to unless compliance takes place on the part of Holland. At the same time, it is so clearly the policy both of England and France not to resort to any unnecessary violence, that the apprehensions which some of our merchants are beginning to express on that head, are unworthy of the good sense they usually express on all great occasions."

The London Herald of the 20th says: "As usual, in the absence of official information, numerous reports have been industriously circulated, both in the city and upon the stock exchange, relative to the state of affairs in Holland, and the line of policy which the government of this country really intends to pursue; but, as sufficient time has not yet elapsed, they must be considered as wanting authenticity. We also continue without any further accounts from Oporto that may be relied upon: it has, however, been reported at Lloyd's, that the Miguelite army had retreated from before Oporto, in order to go into winter quarters. The Miguelite squadron entered Vigo Bay on the 29th September. Sartorius entered on the 3d of October, and was blockading them at both mouths of the bay. In the morning it was reported that the Soho, a steamer in the employ of Don Pedro, had been burnt, off Blackwall, to the water's edge; but it appears she had received but very little damage. The private accounts from Madrid say that Ferdinand is better, and that he has succeeded in getting rid of obnoxious Ministers, and has determined upon assembling the Cortes, to sanction his daughter's succession to the throne of Spain."

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Hague Journal of the 16th contains a long article on the new French Cabinet. After expressing an opinion that Marshal Soult's having taken the direction of the Council is equivalent to a declaration of war against Holland, the Journal adds—"Let not the Powers deceive themselves: for, however narrow may be the circle to which the first shock of arms may be confined, it must necessarily become extended from the vigorous and formidable defence Holland is determined to make, and in which she will persevere with an energy which cannot fail, sooner or later, to shake all Europe. There is nothing equivocal in the conclusion of the last note of M. Van Zuylen on this subject, and the energetic language which the King of the Netherlands has caused his plenipotentiary to pronounce aloud in the ears of the Conference, declares his determination that the unjust aggression upon us, which France is preparing, shall be dearly paid for."

GREECE.—The new King of Greece has been recognized as such by the Germanic Confederation.

It was reported that he would not go to Greece until next autumn, when he will attain his majority. Greece is to have two capitals, Athens and Argos, with the principal port at Argos, and a railroad across the isthmus.

Manifesto of the August Allied Courts.—Grecians your destiny is fulfilled. The courts of France, England and Russia, at the instance of the Greek nation, have chosen you a sovereign. Their co-operation, as efficacious as it was disinterested, has contributed to the independence of Greece; the choice they have made will consolidate it under the sceptre of Prince Otho of Bavaria.

Greece has now become a kingdom; she has now become allied to one of the most ancient and illustrious of the reigning families of Europe—to a family which succeeded her in her last struggle—which aided her in her misfortune, and encouraged her in the moment of her regeneration. The King of Greece will not delay strengthening the link which binds him to the nation. He comes with the hope of being able to obtain a more extended frontier, as well as great pecuniary resources. These are the most powerful aids for the advancement of civilization; they are the elements of a wise government and a good military organization, and consequently a guarantee for the peace and happiness of the new country.

The three Courts would think it an insult to the Greek nation to doubt for a moment the general sentiments of the country.

Grecians.—Show us that such are indeed your sentiments—show your gratitude to your new sovereign—range yourselves as faithful servants round his throne—contribute by your devotion in obtaining a solid constitution, and the double blessing of peace from without, and tranquility, respect for the laws, and order, within. This will be the only reward for what the three courts have done in your favor.

TALLEYRAND, PALMERTON,
LIEVEN, MATUSZEWIC.

Published at Napoli, Aug. 30, 1832.

[From the *Journal of Commerce of Wednesday*.] Our news schooner *Journal of Commerce* came up at half past four o'clock this morning, with the important verbal report, brought by Capt. Farren, of the brig Montevideo, who left Cadiz Oct. 23d, that the entire fleet of Don Miguel had surrendered to that of Don Pedro. Our previous accounts left the fleet of Don Miguel at Vigo, where it put in Oct. 3d, under the pretence of making repairs, but had been received coldly and ordered to perform a quarantine of eight days, the admiral's remonstrance to the contrary notwithstanding. The statement of Capt. Farren is, that on the morning he left Cadiz, a Spanish brig arrived there from Vigo, the Captain of which stated, that in order to maintain the neutrality of their port, the authorities of Vigo had deemed it proper to require that the fleet should be dismantled or leave their port. The Admiral preferred the latter, and during the night put to sea, but came in contact with the fleet of Don Pedro under Admiral Sartorius, which lay off the port. An action ensued which resulted in a complete victory by Sartorius, and both squadrons were seen steering for Oporto in company.

The report was generally credited in Cadiz and received with apparent pleasure by the inhabitants.

The squadron of Don Miguel consisted of the Don Juan VI. of 80 guns and 778 men, Princess Royal frigate of 50 guns and 480 men, Cybele sloop of war, 26 guns and 234 men, Isabelle 24 guns and 199 men, brig Fego 20 guns and 151 men, brig Audacious 18 guns and 144 men. Total 218 guns, 1996 men.

One day later from England.—At a still later hour this morning our news schooner *Evening Edition* came up from the ship Ajax, Captain Hibern, which was boarded thirty-five miles outside the Hook, with Liverpool papers to Oct. 22d, and London papers to October 21st.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Continued success of Don Pedro.—Private accounts have been received from Madrid, stating that a continued attack was made on Oporto on the 29th and 30th September and 1st Oct. The Miguelites were obliged to abandon their outposts, and have retreated 5 leagues from Oporto.

The Miguelite squadron entered Vigo Bay on the 29th September. Sartorius arrived off Vigo on the 3d October, and was blockading them at both mouths of the Bay.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Advices have been received from Bordeaux, of the 14th instant, stating that on the 10th the Miguelite army before Oporto had retreated five leagues (15 miles) to Penafiel

The celebrated Cherubini is engaged on a new opera, which, it is said, will be the last of this favorite composer, entitled "Ali Baba, or the Forty Thieves," and is to be produced very soon in Paris.

It is said that the destination of Charles the Tenth and family is changed; and that, instead of taking up their residence at Gratz, they are to proceed to Broon, where the Emperor of Austria has placed a chateau at their disposal.

A celebrated optician at Paris has just invented an opera glass, which, by reflection, enables the spectator to see what is going on behind him.

A case has been brought into one of the English courts, which involved the question whether pawnbrokers were liable to the pawners for goods which have been stolen by robbery, or destroyed by fire. There was a difference of opinion, but it was finally settled that the broker is not liable.

[From the *Boston Transcript*.]

LATEST FROM CALCUTTA.—We are indebted to Messrs. Topliss for the loan of a file of the Bengal Hurkaru to the 8th August inclusive, received by the ship Hoogly, from Calcutta on the 5th, and Sand Head on the 15th of August.

A dreadful fire occurred on the 25th July in the fort. It commenced in the arsenal, and destroyed two sides of the square, used as godowns for all descriptions of stores, such as rope, canvas, tar, turpentine, pitch, military accoutrements, &c. &c.; all of which, with the buildings, were completely destroyed. The loss is calculated at several lakhs of rupees. The fortunate veering and unexpected subsidence of the wind saved the armory, which, with its splendid and immense stand of arms, was a long time in imminent danger. To save the armory, recourse was had to battering down, with shot from 18 pounders. No lives were lost.

Central America.—Extract of a letter dated 28th of October, 1832, to a gentleman in Newburgh:

"I improve the first opportunity since my illness to inform you that this distracted country is at length quiet. The Castle of Omoa was taken by the Government troops after a protracted siege of nearly five months, during which time more than half the insurgent troops perished by famine.

"The Government party lost by shot from the Castle, and by the fever of the country, between 700 and 800 men, including 30 officers; among whom was General Terra Longo. The insurgent leader, Gurzman, was shot immediately on the surrender of the Castle, then beheaded and hung over the Castle gate. His Secretary was sent to Trujillo and flogged, afterwards returned to Omoa and shot. There were seven insurgent officers shot on the 14th inst., and more await the same fate. The environs of Omoa present the appearance of an entire grave yard. Great apprehension is felt here respecting the cholera, as though something yet could be added to the desolation of the place."

Important Invention.—The Frederick, (Md.) Times notices the operation of the Steam Leverbeam Mills, invented and built by Messrs. Wells & Gibbons, of Baltimore, which have been lately erected in the tanneries of Mr. V. Birely and Mr. G. Bantz, of Frederick. The saving of labor and time, which results from the use of this invention, is stated to be very considerable. With a force equal to two full hands, or one man to attend the boiler and two boys to feed the hopper, they can grind, as ascertained by experiment, at the rate of a cord of Bark in 70 minutes. It is added that one hoghead of water is sufficient to supply the boiler during the day. If the results of this invention are not overestimated, it is certainly one of much importance to tanners.

Distinction between Discovery and Invention.—The object of the former is to produce something which had no existence before; that of the latter, to bring to light something which did exist, but which was concealed from common observation. Thus we say, Otto Gaericke invented the air-pump; Santorio invented the thermometer; Newton and Gregory invented the reflecting telescope; Galileo discovered the solar spots; and Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It appears, therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called *inventions*; and that facts brought to light by means of observation, are properly called *discoveries*.—[Donald Stewart.]

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

NOVEMBER 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30—1833.

LITERARY NOTICES.

AMERICAN ANNUAL REGISTER, for the Year 1830.—

—By the favor of the Editor of this work, Mr. J. Blunt, we have had the opportunity of perusing the historical portion of the volume, now in the press, and which will shortly be published. We can commend it as not only good in itself, but as profitable in retracing, amidst the rapidly succeeding events of the hurried era in which it is our fortune to live, a distinct and connected outline of the political changes and incidents in America and Europe. Such a review—to those who are borne along on the rapid current of the present hour, and who can only mark and have scarcely the time to fix in their memory, the scene immediately around them—constitutes, we repeat, profitable, and agreeable reading. We are quite sure that, to the great majority of those, who think themselves not unobservant or unmindful of the political drama of the world, there will be recalled by these chapters of the Annual Register many important and interesting occurrences which they had already lost sight of, or remembered, if at all, without reference to their relation to, or connection with, other events. So at least it fared with ourselves, and we may therefore infer that the result would be similar with others, alike whirling on in the giddy round of daily occupation.

The style of Mr. Blunt is measured, sustained, and nervous; his views of men and things appear to us just and impartial: and though forming for himself and expressing to his readers distinct opinions, he does so without dogmatism or intolerance, and upon evidence which he submits with his conclusions, so that all may judge of their soundness.

From a rapid historical summary, such as these chapters necessarily present, and within the narrow limits, we can allow ourselves for quotation, it is difficult to make any selection that will convey an adequate idea of the manner in which Mr. B. has executed his task. At a venture, however, we subjoin the opening observations of Chapter IX., devoted to Poland, as presenting just reflections, well and clearly expressed.

The present generation has grown familiar with the dismemberment of kingdoms, and the forcible disposition of states and provinces, according to the caprice of selfish alliances, or irresponsible conquerors. We have seen Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands conquered by, or annexed to France; Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Prussia, and half the principalities and kingdoms of Germany, subjugated by Napoleon; Finland torn from Sweden, and Norway joined to it, by the fiat of others; and all continental Europe prostrated before the feet of a mere soldier of fortune. Again, we have seen the tide of conquest driven back; France stripped of her acquisitions, and these arbitrarily distributed here and there, just as sundry great allies considered meet; Belgium and Holland tied together in Mezentian bonds; Prussia once more supreme from the Rhine to the Memel; Lombardy engorged again by the successors of Frederic Barbarossa; France and Naples restored by a dash of the pen, to the dynasties they hated and despised; and unhappy Poland yielded up anew to the tender mercies of the Czar. Later still, the invasion of Savoy and Naples by the Austrians, of Spain by the French, and Portugal by the English, in order to give ascendancy to particular parties, and to sustain some internal modification of government, agreeable to the will of their officious ally, have borne further testimony to the nature and qualities of European independence. The Sultan, again, has been obliged to submit it to the dismemberment of his Empire, to gratify the wishes of friends, and the severed member has been compelled to accept of such a government, and such rulers, as the same kind friends might choose to impose. Even at the present time, Europe is witnessing the spectacle of what was once among her most important states, namely, Holland, compelled to forego her rights as a nation, at the dictation of the powerful neighbors around her. Many other examples to the same effect might be cited, interpositions of some

partial alliance or potent monarch to change the destinies of entire nations and peoples, occasionally, it is true, in the interest of liberty and improvement, but more frequently to advance the interests of despotism and usurpation. Such continual boulevards among the States of Europe, effected by foreigners without consultation of the desires of the parties acted upon, have served to blunt the delicacy and deaden the sensitiveness, of the public feeling in regard to revolutions affecting the nationality of a people.

But it was not so in former times. To maintain the balance of power in Europe, as it was phrased, Flanders was filled, in the days of Marlborough and Turenne, with contending armies for many successive years, when the whole territory in dispute was but a tithe of what has been given to this prince, or taken from that, as carelessly and irresponsibly as the ancient Persian Kings were used to distribute cities among favorites about the throne, or as Rome made and unmade kings in the Asiatic provinces of her Empire. What treasure was lavished, how much blood was shed, to prevent a testamentary devise in favor of the grandson of Louis XIV., from taking effect! The permanency, the unchangeableness of States, was then the dominant idea among statesmen; all the acts of diplomacy were aimed to accomplish this object, by such combinations of one set of governments, as should prevent others from acquiring too large a share of the soil of Europe. Even the gradual increase of Prussia, although seemingly in violation of this principle, was in fact a consequence of it, the growth of the House of Brandenburg being countenanced to secure the equipoise of the Germanic confederation.

It was in such a state of public opinion that Europe saw the three Northeastern monarchies, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, combine for the partition of Poland, thus breaking down the doctrine of the *status quo*, that common law in Europe, by which alone the weaker powers subsisted, and setting an example of unprincipled rapacity, of which they themselves were destined to be the future victims. The western powers of Europe seemed to be astounded and stupefied, rather than shocked and aroused, as they ought to have been, by the high-handed and flagitious violation of the national sovereignty of the Poles; and the indignation of England and France evaporated in idle and fruitless popular sympathy with the sufferers. The monstrous injustice of the act in question shocked, it is true, the whole of Europe, to a degree proportioned to the sacredness which was then attached to the idea of nationality. Poetry exhausted all her invention, and philosophy poured out her stores of eloquence, in malediction of the leagued oppressors. But the Poles were left to fight the battles of their independence single handed: and this gallant-and-free spirited nation, which, within less than a century, has numbered a population of twenty million souls, was swallowed up and destroyed after a desperate struggle, by the bearded barbarians of Muscovy and the hereditary slaves of Prussia and Austria.

When the shameless coalition, which partitioned Poland, was suffered to go unpunished, the moral sense of Europe, in regard to the integrity of national sovereignty, was extinguished. We saw the effects of this in the facility with which revolutionary France overran the Netherlands, the Rhine, and Italy. In the recent rapacity of legitimate emperors, Napoleon could not fail to find apology, at least, for his own disregard of the rights of nationality. How could Prussia appeal to the sympathies of Europe in her behalf, with the fresh blood of the injured Poles yet reeking on her hands? How could Austria complain of provinces ravished from her scroop on the south, when her northern frontier was pieced out with the ill-gotten fragments of plundered Poland? How could Russia object to the extension of Empire by unprovoked invasion, when she herself had set up a school in Poland for the teaching of lessons of invasion, outrage, tyranny, and profitable crime?—Sure we are, that, until they themselves were just, those three governments had no right to call on others to be generous. If that mighty genius, whom the interested calumnies of a voluntary enemy so long prevented from being duly appreciated,—if Napoleon, after humbling Austria, subduing Prussia, and intimidating Russia, had made the reintegration of Poland the hinge of his northern policy, how nobly would he have avenged the wrongs of the Poles, how triumphantly would he have sustained himself, how totally different from its present aspect would now be the condition of Europe!

CENTARINI FLeming; by the author of Vivian Grey, and the Young Duke; 2 vols.; J. & J. Har-

per, New York.—This is an odd, wild rhapsody, which, however, will not add to the fame, nor rival the attraction, of the former works of the author. It is, if it has any plan, a satire upon existing modes of education, by illustrating in the case of Contarini Fleming how a fiery, but misunderstood and mismanaged spirit, and lofty capacities, may be perverted, by subjecting them to the ordinary routine—common alike to the swift and the tardy, the weak and the strong—of school and college instruction. As, however, the writer proposes no substitute for these, and as it is not probable that any one will ever be found which can be adapted to the precise individual qualities of every student, we pass all this by as so much declamation. We never attempt the analysis of a novel, and so we must class this work; and therefore take leave of it with two extracts,—the first, a successful politician's counsels to his son; the second, a good description of a Spanish bull fight:—

"But to enter society with pleasure, Contarini, you must be qualified for it. I think it quite time for you to make yourself master of some accomplishments. Decidedly you should make yourself a good dancer. Without dancing, you can never attain a perfectly graceful carriage, which is of the highest importance in life, and should be every man's ambition. You are yet too young fully to comprehend how much in life depends upon manner. Whenever you see a man who is successful in society, try to discover what makes him pleasing, and, if possible, adopt his system. You should learn to fence. For languages, at present, French will be sufficient. You speak it fairly: try to speak it elegantly. Read French authors. Read Rochefoucault. The French writers are the finest in the world, for they clear our heads of all ridiculous ideas. Study precision.

"Do not talk too much at present, do not try to talk. But whenever you speak, speak with self-possession. Speak in a subdued tone, and always look at the person whom you are addressing. Before one can engage in general conversation with any effect, there is a certain acquaintance with trifling, but amusing subjects, which must be first attained. You will soon pick up sufficient by listening and observing. Never argue. In society, nothing must be discussed: give only results. If any person differ with you—bow and turn the conversation. In society, never think—always be on the watch, or you will miss many opportunities, and say many disagreeable things.

"Talk to women, talk to women as much as you can. This is the best school. This is the way to gain fluency—because you need not care what you say, and had better not be sensible. They too will rally you on many points, and, as they are women, you will not be offended. Nothing is of so much importance, and of so much use, to a young man entering life, as to be well criticised by women. It is impossible to get rid of those thousand bad habits which we pick up in boyhood without this supervision. Unfortunately, you have no sisters—But never be offended if a woman rally you. Encourage her. Otherwise you will never be free from your awkwardness, or any little oddities, and certainly never learn to dress.

"You ride pretty well, but you had better go through the manege. Every gentleman should be a perfect cavalier. You shall have your own groom and horses, and I wish you to ride regularly every day.

"As you are to be at home for so short a time, and for other reasons, I think it better that you should not have a tutor in the house. Parcel out your morning, then, for your separate masters. Rise early and regularly, and read for three hours. Read the memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz—the Life of Richelieu—every thing about Napoleon—read works of that kind. Strelamb will prepare you a list. Read no history; nothing but biography, for that is life without theory. Then fence. Talk an hour with your French master, but do not throw the burden of the conversation upon him. Give him an account of something. Describe to him the events of yesterday, or give him a detailed account of the constitution. You will have then sufficiently rested yourself for your dancing. And after that ride and amuse yourself as much as you can. Amusement to an observing mind is study."

"Another trumpet! a second, and a third blast.—The governor throws the signal. The door opens, and the bull bounds in. That first spring is very fine. The animal stands for a moment still, staring,

stupified. Gradually his hoof moves; he paws the ground; he dashes about the sand. The knights face him with their extended lances at due distance. The tauridors are all still. One flies across him, and waves his scarf. The enraged bull makes at the nearest horseman. He is frustrated in his attack.—Again he plants himself, lashes his tail, and rolls about his eye. He makes another charge, and this time the glance of the spear does not drive him back. He gores the horse, rips up its body, the steed staggers and falls. The bull rushes at the rider, and his armour will not now preserve him, but, just as his awful horn is about to avenge his future fate, a skilful tauridor skims before him, and flaps his nostril with his scarf. He flies after his new assailant, and immediately finds another. Now you are delighted by all the evolutions of this consummate band; occasionally they can only save themselves by leaping the barrier. The knight, in the meantime, rises, escapes, and mounts another steed.

The bull now makes a rush at another horseman. The horse dexterously veers aside. The bull rushes on, but the knight wounds him severely in the flank with his lance. The tauridors now appear armed with darts. They rush with extraordinary swiftness and dexterity at the now infuriate animal, plant their galling weapons in different parts of his body, and scud away. To some of their darts are affixed fireworks, which ignite by the pressure of the stab. The animal is then as bewildered as infuriate. The amphitheatre echoes to his roaring, and witnesses the greatest efforts of his rage. He flies at all, staggering and streaming with blood; at length, breathless and exhausted, he stands at bay, his black swollen tongue hanging out, and his mouth covered with foam.

'Tis horrible. Throughout, a stranger's feelings are for the bull, although this even the fairest Spaniard cannot comprehend. As it is now evident that the noble victim can only amuse them by his death, there is a universal cry for the matador; and the matador, gayly dressed, appears amid a loud cheer. The matador is a great artist. Strong nerves must combine with great quickness, and great experience, to form an accomplished matador. It is a rare character, highly prized. Their fame exists after their death, and different cities pride themselves on producing, or possessing, the eminent.

The matador plants himself before the bull, and shakes a red cloak suspended over a drawn sword. This last insult excites the lingering energy of the dying hero. He makes a violent charge, the mantle falls over his face, and the sword enters his spine, and he falls amid thundering shouts. The death is instantaneous, without a struggle and without a groan. A car, decorated with flowers and ribands, and drawn by oxen, now appears, and bears off the body in triumph."

A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES—*Historical, Geographical and Statistical*; by JOHN HAYWARD; N. Y., J. & W. Day.—Though in a somewhat incipient form, this pamphlet furnishes a compendium of great value, as to the original discovery and actual condition of every State in the Union, and of the population, products, resources, in some instances even, of counties. There is also much miscellaneous information, about the relative distances of different places; the number, names and salaries of the chief public officers of the United States; &c., &c.

A TREATISE ON MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE; by HENRY COLEY: New York, Wm. Stodart.—This is announced as part I. of a treatise which is to embrace all the considerations connected with the science of medical jurisprudence. The little volume before us is devoted to poisons and asphyxia,—explaining the operation, the appearances, and the remedies, in cases arising under the exhibition of mineral and vegetable poisons, &c. Medical men can alone judge of the ability of such a work; and to them, accordingly, we leave it.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PULPIT, Nos. X. and XI.; vol. 2.: New York, J. Moore.—These numbers, for October and November, of this excellent periodical, contain,—No. X. a sermon by the Rev. Samuel H. Turner, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, on the matriculation of a new class; and No. XI. "Christ crucified," a sermon by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., of Philadelphia.

CATALOGUE GENERAL, MÉTHODIQUE ET RAISONNÉ DE LA LIBRAIRIE FRANÇAISE ITALIENNE ALLEMANDE, &c. &c.: Charles De Behr, 102 Broadway.—The reading public are much indebted to M. De Behr for this useful account of books, in which many rare and valuable volumes, almost unknown in this country, are introduced and recommended to their favor. In running our eye over the list, we find many authors whose novel or favorite names arrest our attention in passing, and lead us to dwell upon them either for the sake of making a new acquaintance or reviving a valuable one with an old. The reader we hope has no objection to step with us out of the usual routine of these weekly notices, and turn for a moment from new books to old authors.

One of the most striking features in the history of literature, is the want of popularity, when first published, that has attended those works which are now most firmly established in the favor of the world. The instances of Milton and other distinguished English writers, are of course sufficiently familiar; but among the great names in continental literature we do not recollect any of which aught so whimsical is told, as the expedient to which Cervantes was compelled to resort to bring Don Quixote into notice. The eleven years that elapsed between the publication of his travels and the twenty or thirty pieces he wrote for the stage, was sufficient to make his name almost forgotten by his countrymen; and when the first part of Don Quixote appeared in 1605, it fell stillborn from the press. It was then that the persevering author adopted in his own person an expedient said to be but too common at the present day in England—though generally confined we are willing to believe to Grub street writers: The immortal Miguel turned lampooner, and published a small pamphlet in which the author of Don Quixote was lashed for the liberty which it was stated that he had taken with several living characters of celebrity. The bait took, and the love of scandal did more to bring the work into notice than either its own merit, or the reputation the author had been so many years establishing. "Public curiosity once excited," says the French commentary before us, "Don Quixote was bought up with such avidity that 30,000 copies were sold in less than two years." The extraordinary production, however, thus stamped with the approval of the world, did not stand so high in the estimation of its author as "Persiles and Sigismunda," which dying he left to his widow, and had the weakness to prefer to Don Quixote.

How rapid must have been the development of Pascal's powers, when at sixteen he produced the best treatise known since ancient times; and when, at twenty-three, he demolished one of the greatest errors of ancient philosophy! He ran the round of worldly knowledge, exhausted the founts of science, and took to divine learning at the period when most men are just beginning life. "He fixed," says Chateaubriand, "the language spoken by Bossuet and Racine, and gave the models of the most finished wit and the most powerful reasoning, and, in the intervals of pain from a lingering disease, resolved the most difficult problem in geometry, and embodied thoughts [his Pensées] which partook as much of God as man." Like most men who live fast—bodily or mentally—Pascal died young, in his 39th year, if we are not mistaken.

It is often observable, that the same judgment in the same words may be often passed upon works of a much dissimilar character, even when the critic does not deal in generals. Thus, the following epigrammatic criticism of La Bruyere upon Rabelais applies to a modern work, one of the most popular in the English language, but of a very different character from that of the celebrated Frenchman: "His book is incomprehensible, an inexplicable enigma, a chimera; it is the face of a beautiful woman in other

respects terribly deformed; it is a monstrous compilation of moral beauty and vile corruption. What is bad of it, is of the worst description,—the height of vulgarity. What is good, is most exquisitely so,—the perfection of delicacy." Might not *Don Juan* be the work thus characterized?

But we might go on for hours speculating on the theme before us, without pausing for "lack of argument" in our desultory reflections. Yet there is one name there that we can hardly pass over without dwelling upon for a moment. There are few cultivated minds that have not been sometime touched by Rousseau's exquisite but perverted sentiment, though shrinking from the taint of his false spirit of Philosophy. The factitious feelings and thoroughly sophisticated state of Rousseau's heart are, we think, easily traceable. The soul of man is a machine that, to work freely, must be left unwatched and unobserved, not only by others, but by itself. That dissecting of the heart, and philosophizing upon its emotions, of which Rousseau and Lord Byron were so fond, tends at once to trammel the operations they would examine, and change their character in the very act of development. The heart, to play freely, must be left wholly to itself; and the knowledge of it elicited by a scrutiny so close, that it almost anticipates the birth of every emotion, is worth no more than the confessions wrung from weakness by the Inquisition. In this way, Rousseau's own heart became so perverted, that only the diseased mind of a sentimentalist can sympathize with him in his views of human nature, colored as they were by the sullen hues of a distempered imagination, that saw everything through its own unhappy medium. His writings, we are willing to think, will never be so popular again as they once were; for the more a manly and just tone of sentiment pervades society, such subtle refinings as his will become depreciated. The mind that is directed by true principles, and warmed by real feeling, recoils with contempt from that pseudo-refinement which busies itself with fancied misery, and yet shrinks with disgust from sympathy with actual wretchedness, and those squalid attributes of poverty, which, in the real world so often offend the eye that weeps over them in that of fiction. The philanthropy of such people is like the breeding of those whose gentility consists mainly in the gloss of their clothes—both vanish upon contact with bodies which call out the genuine sentiment, when it exists.

Rousseau made his debut in the literary world in 1750, when "his answer to the question whether the revival of letters had contributed to the improvement of public morals," was crowned at Dijon. It was ten years after, that his *Nouvelle Héloïse*, with all its defects the most fascinating novel that ever was written, appeared. In this fiction, so exquisitely is the veil of purity woven around licentiousness, that in spite of the wildness and paradoxical character of many of his other writings, full of genius as they are, Rousseau would, in the words of Madam Boufflers, have had a great character for virtue, had he died without making a confession.

The National Gazette objects to the suggestion that a copyright be secured in this country to any new edition of the works of Scott, on the ground, first, that "the representatives of Sir Walter Scott will not need the favor;" and secondly, that the example "would be inconvenient and injurious." We hope, and indeed believe, that as a "favor" to the family of Scott this may not be needed. The act of homage, however, might still be performed as a national act; and we know of no other way in which, as a nation, such homage can be shown, in testimony of the delight and instruction which Americans have derived, and for ages will continue to derive, from the works of Scott, and as a high

excitement to other gifted minds to labor for a like reward.

On the general subject, moreover, of assuring the copyright to an author throughout all nations where the language he writes in is a common one, we are disposed to believe that such a regulation would be both just and politic.

[From the *National Gazette*.]

Our friend of the New York American may see by the annexed paragraph, who would be benefited by the success of a motion in Congress, for a copy-right in favor of the heirs of Sir Walter Scott.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—In our last we mentioned, on the authority of a contemporary, the idea of the extension of the copy-right of Sir Walter Scott's works, to fifty years, so as to provide for the family. Our actual friends of the press, both here and in London, have in all these well-meant effusions run too fast. They do not stop to ask Sir Walter Scott's family if the plans in view are agreeable to them—and they seem to be ignorant of what is well understood here, that Mr. Cadell, the bookseller, is the proprietor of one-half of all Sir Walter Scott's works, which, we think, will be an effectual bar in the way of any application to Parliament, such as is pointed at, and easily calculated on."—[Scotsman.]

This is conclusive certainly against the granting of any copy-right here, in the case, and under the circumstances referred to.—[ED. N. Y. AM.]

AN ENGRAVING OF WASHINGTON IRVING, in mezzotint, by Turner, from a portrait by Stewart Newton, which C. S. Francis has sent us, is the only one we have seen that does justice to the fine expression of the head and face of the *Biographer of Columbus*.

MILTON.—A correspondent who styles the sublime bard "a bantling of the British literati," proposes to take him over his lap, and treat the poet in true urobin style. But as we are unwilling to be accessory to such severity we must waive our correspondent's obliging offer "to prove by comparison with other writers that the great applause bestowed upon Milton and his *Paradise Lost* has not reason and good sense to support it."

We have received, and publish with the greatest gratification, the annexed address:

The Executive Committee in aid of the Poles, have thought it their duty to re-organize themselves, in order to solicit, in this public manner, from their fellow-citizens, further contributions for the present maintenance of several individuals of that suffering and devoted nation, who, by exile in a foreign land, seeking to avoid slavery at home, have cast themselves upon the benevolence of the American People. The Committee know them to be in absolute destitution—several of them females and children—all ignorant of our language, customs, and mode of gaining a livelihood. Humanity demands that we should succour them; and every sentiment in a freeman's breast accords their appeal.

Contributions, however small, sent to James G. King, Treasurer, 42 Wall street, will be appropriated with fidelity and despatch, for he gives twice who gives quickly.

W. A. DUEY,
JAMES G. KING,
AARON O. DAYTON,
RICHARD R. WARD,
FRANCIS OLMFSTED.

The West Point Cadets, with the liberality and spirit which characterize them on all occasions appealing to the generous feelings of Liberty and Patriotism, on Thursday, as we learn, transmitted \$500 to the Treasurer of the Polish Committee, as their contribution for the relief of the gallant exiles of Poland thrown destitute on our shores.

On Monday next the Congress of the U. States will assemble at Washington.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—It is said that the property in the rear of the old Custom House is purchased by Government, and that a new and splendid building is to be erected on the same spot, facing on Wall street, running back to Pine, and presenting three fronts, viz: on Wall, Nassau and Pine streets.

[FOR THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.]

Mr. Editor:—If an economical and expeditious mode of making posts for fences would be a desideratum to any of your readers, the within sketch and explanation are at your service.



It almost explains itself. After you have hewn your post *entire*, which must obviously be from 18 inches to 2 feet longer than is required for a single one, saw it half through, at equal distances from each end, but on opposite sides; then split it down the middle, and you have two good posts with a little more than the trouble of one. For post and rail fences, mortise it first, and proceed in the same way. [?]

We have represented the above diagram as well as we could with types.

SUMMARY.

The Hanover packet ship, arrived here from New Orleans, confirms the safe arrival of the Alabama.

Loss of the ship Pulaski.—The suspense which various reports had created respecting the fate of this vessel is now at an end. Happily her crew and passengers are all safe. She sailed from this port on the 11th October, with about eighty persons on board, bound to Mobile, and eight days after was wrecked on Tortugas. The following letter gives all the particulars that have reached us:

Copy of a letter from Capt. Post, of the ship Pulaski, dated Key West, Nov. 9th, 1832.

You have no doubt heard of my misfortune before this reaches you. My passengers have proceeded to Mobile in safety. I had not a murmur from them, they were satisfied it was an unforeseen accident. The details of my misfortune are too long to mention; they are all owing to smoky weather and a lee current. The land appeared twelve miles distant when the ship struck, and I had no idea of laying three hours, but the wind sprung up to a gale at S. E., and we could not get an anchor out; it continued to blow, with a heavy sea on, for twelve days. I had no assistance. Two-thirds of the cargo will be badly damaged, but the greater part saved. The tide rises and falls in the ship, though she does not appear to be much wrecked. It is my impression the rocks have chafed through her, fore and aft, as she filled very quick after she commenced leaking. I am in hopes to have assistance from Mobile soon. I am, &c., yours, E. D. Post.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, as Mr. James B. Paterson was passing into Broadway from Canal street, he was ran over by a dray horse which had taken fright, and so badly injured, that he died yesterday morning. A woman was also hurt, and taken to the hospital. Mr. Paterson was an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Favorable accounts were received recently from New Orleans. Letters to the 11th inclusive, give the most flattering advices respecting the health of that city. There was a severe frost on the night of the 9th, which had put an end to the yellow fever, and the deaths from cholera had decreased to about thirty a day from 200.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican of the 13th inst. says—"It affords us heartfelt satisfaction to be able to announce that the Cholera has entirely disappeared from this city. No cases have occurred since Monday of last week."

The Galenian of the 24th ult. under a postscript says—"Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived at Rock Island, from whom we learn that the cholera is raging among the Sac and Foxes. Among the victims already fallen a prey to its ravages is Keokuck, their newly crowned and renowned Chief."

The Nashville Banner of 12th inst. says, "whatever doubts and surmises have existed in regard to the appearance of the Cholera, we have now the pleasure of stating that there is no case in Nashville bearing the symptoms of that disease or calculated to excite even the slightest suspicions of its present existence here."

FRANKLIN, (Lou.) Nov. 7.—The Cholera.—This loathsome disease has at length made its appearance in this parish, both above and below this village. The number of cases which have occurred in this parish, as far as we can learn, are ten; two whites and eight colored, all of which terminated fatally!

[From the *Albany Argus*.]

CANAL REVENUES.—The following is a comparative statement of the sums paid into the treasury for salt duties, and tolls on the canals of the state, for October 1831 and 1832:

Tol's.	1831.	1832.
Erie & Champ. canals.	\$177,853 94	\$206,686 74
Oswego	1,959 44	3,067 89
Cayuga & Seneca	1,629 37	1,864 88

\$181,442 75 \$211,619 51

Increase of tolls for Oct. 30,176 76

Salt Duties 27,054 30 33,930 12

Increase of salt duties for Oct. 6,875 82

Total increase of canal revenue for tolls and salt duties, for the month of October, compared with last year, THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY-EIGHT CENTS.

Fatal Accident.—We regret to learn, that yesterday afternoon a son of Mr. Isaac Crocker, of this city, aged about nine years, was accidentally precipitated from the front door in the upper story of the grocery of Mr. Hakes, in River street. He fell upon his head, on the pavement of the side walk, by which his skull was terribly fractured, and the injuries he sustained were so severe as to cause his death, in about three hours after the accident happened.—[Troy Sentinel.]

Great Expedition.—A letter from a friend, dated Cincinnati, the 17th Nov. says: my goods which left New York on the 15th Oct. has already arrived at Louisville. The transportation of goods, via New Orleans, in the short space of thirty days is truly astonishing; but, a few years since, previous to navigation by steam, it often required three months to transport goods from New Orleans to Louisville.

Diabolical!—On Tuesday last as one of our most respectable citizens was walking home to his dinner, he was seized by that well known offender, W. B., who held him by the button, and for the space of three quarters of an hour, (without the slightest provocation) inflicted upon him a severe and uninterrupted succession of "devilish good stories," every one of which he had heard ten times before!

Unfortunate Occurrence.—On Friday, the 2d instant, four young men started from this city on a fishing excursion, and nothing was heard of them by their friends here, until Saturday last, when news was received that three of them had arrived at New Orleans in a vessel that had taken them up, after they had been blown out to sea, on the Monday following their departure from this city. The other had been drowned on the preceding Sunday. The name of the young man drowned was Samuel Jones; the names of the three who were saved are George Piner, William Williams, and David Ford. Williams is a resident of Williamsburgh, and the others, we believe, resided in this city.—[Daily Sentinel.]

Fire! Fire!—Advices from New York state, that much property has lately been lost in that place by fire. It is no doubt, the work of design, and the incendiary, who is well known, and is a female, is suffered by the authorities to go large; there being, it is said, no law against the peculiar kind of arson to which she is addicted. This is to be lamented, as the crime is of a most atrocious character. It will scarcely be credited, but it is said, that this inhuman creature (who is in the bloom of youth, and of surpassing beauty) sets fire, with the cruelty of a fiend, to human hearts! (of the male sex exclusively) and takes a strange delight in witnessing their conflagration. The instruments which she uses for this purpose are her eyes. The offender is from the South, where she has already committed great havoc. Luckily, in New-York the articles in question being generally fire-proof seldom sustain material damage. Still, the suffering of some inexperienced young men is considerable, and excites much commiseration among their friends. The property of Mr. Z. and Dr. Y has been greatly damaged. Mr. —, the young Barrister, has lost his out-houses, which, however, were old and out of repair. Upon a late festive occasion, when much of the youth and fashion of the place was assembled, this beautiful culprit appeared, her natural loveliness, set off with exquisite art and taste, and was so successful in her diabolical designs, that there was not a male heart present which was not in full blaze! The indignation of the ladies at these outrages is said to be excessive.—[Boston Truth-Teller.]

Accident.—Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, (received last evening, by the Railroad Line) says:—"We understand that one of the New York Railroad Line of Stages was upset yesterday, and Mr. Wardell, of New York, slightly injured."

Great Sport.—Letters have been received from Mr. —, the great critic, who for some months past has been absent on a sporting tour. He writes in high spirits, and seems to have met with great success. At N — he bagged three poors and several miscellaneous writers. He likewise took down an old metaphysician, at a very long shot; but the wound not being mortal, the animal hobbled off to some persons in a neighboring field, who would not suffer Mr. — to approach. For poors he uses mustard seed and takes them on the wing; for solid writers a single ball. Tragic writers plenty, but very thin, and so tame as to afford no sport.—[Northern Light.]

A steamboat called the Pioneer, was lately launched at Macon. With a load of cotton equal in weight to what is supposed will be that of her engine, she draws only 20 inches of water. She has gone to Darien to receive her machinery.

Match against Time!—C. N. Esq., backed that famous old story-teller P., to talk from 5 P. M. at the dinner table, till 6 the next morning for 100¢; he (P.) to know nothing of the bet, and it being understood that after seven o'clock in the evening, no other gentleman present should say a word, or give any sign of intelligence. On Saturday last, a select party met at the Cock and Bull, Ditch street, to determine the wager; the chambermaid entering the room at eight o'clock in the morning found things in the following state:—Every gentleman, with the exception of P., was sound asleep. P. was lying on his back under the table still talking! She heard the following words: "That's a good one—I never told that—ha! ha! ha!—Jack pass the bottle." Here she agitated him gently with her foot. "Sir, it's morning!"—Morning!—That's a good one—that puts me in mind"—[Durham, (Eng.) Whig.]

Affray.—It is with regret we have to record another serious affray, that took place in this city on Saturday night last. A man named McDole, residing on the corner of Snow and Broad streets, and another person, named Michael Wallace, had a quarrel in the evening. In the night, Wallace, armed with a club, broke into the apartment where McDole and his wife slept. He attacked the woman, beat her severely, and fractured her skull in several places. Wallace was arrested, and is in safe custody. Mrs. McDole was living when we last heard from her, but her physicians thought she would not survive long.

Caution!—A young man of good address and plausible manners, to whom we will not now more particularly refer than to say, that he may generally be seen about 12 o'clock, on the steps of one of our fashionable hotels, has several times lately been detected in the pitiful practice of *punning*. Strangers should be on their guard. The city is now full of these people.

A large Fish!—Miss E. of our village has been so fortunate as to take the largest trout (in our opinion) that ever swallowed a hook in Suffolk. He was a shy old fellow, whose haunts were well known, and had been angled for in vain by some of the best fishers in the county; he had not nibbled for two years. Miss E. fished for a long time very patiently with apparently no prospect of success, until it occurred to her to sprinkle her bait with a little oil of sentiment. She perceived from behind the bush where she stationed herself (no surprise) that this stratagem had soon a very perceptible effect. The old trout first wriggled, as if he was uneasy—she all the while holding her line perfectly still and steady—and then approached very cautiously, till at length opening his mouth, he fairly swallowed the hook. She succeeded in landing him, with some difficulty however, owing to his very great size. Not weighed; but cannot be less than 300,000—decidedly the largest fish taken on this island for ten years.—[Suffolk Star.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—The schooner Cicero, Captain Fentons, with 54 of the steerage passengers, and Dr. Stone, one of the cabin passengers of the brig *Amelia*, at Folly Island, sailed yesterday for Mobile. The crew, and the remainder of the cabin and steerage passengers, refused to go in the Cicero, and still remain on the Island.

Disaster in the Chesapeake.—A letter to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated 23d inst. states that "Capt. Missex of the schr. Little Mary, of Baltimore, from Petersburg, bound to Norfolk, laden with flour, died on Tuesday, 21st inst. After which, the remainder of the crew, composed of one man and two very small boys, said to be sons of the captain, undertook to carry the boat to Norfolk, for the purpose of delivering the cargo and interring the corpse: when to their utmost misfortune, they ran the schooner ashore on Bennet's Shoal, a little above Pagan Creek, where she sunk, and the load has washed off, a part of which has been taken up by a schooner belonging to Burwell's Bay."

Distressing.—On the night of the 10th inst. the house of a Mr. Beers, of McLean Village, Tompkins county, was destroyed by fire; and two of the children of Mr. Beers, one about eight, and the other about five years of age, perished in the flames. Their remains were found the next morning burnt to a crisp. Mr. Beers and his wife were absent from home on a visit to Ithaca, having left their house in charge of a hired girl, when the dreadful intelligence was conveyed to them. The mother looked the picture of distress—utterance was for a time denied her. Her feelings of course cannot be described.

A successful operation of lithotropy has been performed on a man of 50 years, in Philadelphia, by Dr. J. Randolph, in presence of Drs. Phosick, Horner, La Roche, Rush, and others.

The Norfolk boat yesterday brought the unpleasant information that the Tobacco manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Myers, at Richmond, was burnt down on Saturday night. It was the most extensive concern of the kind in the United States.—[Balt. Paper.]

Generosity of the Citizens of New Orleans.—We have seldom witnessed a more liberal spirit than has been manifested by the citizens of New Orleans, during the distress, sickness, and death, which surrounded the few inhabitants there, paid to relieve the suffering poor in four days, upwards of \$14,000, viz.—donations 1st day, 5th inst. about \$4000; 2d day, 5000; 3d day, 2000; 4th day, 3000, \$14,000.

KEENE, N. H., NOVEMBER 22.—Distressing Occurrence.—The house of Captain Amos Kidder, of Alstead, East Parish, took fire on Saturday morning last, about two o'clock, and was burnt to the ground with nearly all its contents. Capt. Kidder and his wife, who slept in a lower room, had but just time to escape; but what is the most distressing, his daughter, a young lady about 19, and a boy, the son of Mr. Carlton of Walpole, perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have taken in the kitchen from wood laid against the ashhole. The remains of the deceased were afterwards found some distance from their beds, making it evident that they had attempted to escape their fate.

The Washington Globe of Saturday has the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of five hundred dollars, transmitted anonymously by the mail from Philadelphia, "for duties on goods not before accounted for."

Treasury Department, Nov. 22d, 1832,

Fire at Boston.—On Wednesday morning, a fire was discovered in a brick building in State street, opposite the City Hall, in Boston. The interior of the building and the roof were entirely burnt before the fire was extinguished. During the conflagration a canister of powder containing about three pounds, kept for private sporting, exploded in the office of Mr. Center. Several persons were knocked down by the concussion, and two of them severely burnt.

After the fire had been got under, and all the engines but one had retired, the roof of the old State House, occupied as the city Hall, was found to have taken fire from the sparks thrown out from the former building. It was extinguished however, without any further damage than the destruction of the attic story, and the flooding of the lower rooms.

The injury done to the building is estimated at from 5000 to \$6000. On the first floor of the Hall is the Post Office, and Messrs. Topliff's Reading Room. The Chambers were occupied by the Board of Aldermen, City Council, City Treasurer, Health Office, Auditor, and other City Officers.

The letters and papers in the Post Office were all preserved, but its business was necessarily suspended for the day. The Treasurer's books and accounts, the City Records, and every thing of much value, were saved. The Messrs. Topliff were put to some

temporary inconvenience, in common with their numerous patrons, but the bulletin board and marine journals were temporarily removed to the Hope Insurance Office.

[From the Albany Argus, of Tuesday.]

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.—The last return, being the canvass of St. Lawrence, was received at the Secretary's office at 12 o'clock yesterday. The canvass of the votes for Governor was completed last evening, and is as follows:

	Marcy.	Grainger.	Rep. maj.	Coal. maj.
1st District,	24,325	17,297	7,028	
2d "	22,198	15,683	6,515	
3d "	20,202	17,423	2,779	
4th "	18,819	18,800	19	
5th "	21,979	19,751	2,228	
6th "	21,803	18,699	3,104	
7th "	18,912	18,879	33	
8th "	18,172	30,146		11,968
	166,410	156,672	21,706	11,968
			11,968	
Majority for Marcy,			9,738	

MISCELLANY.

The Cotton Manufacturers of France.—The French Cotton Manufacture has increased with great rapidity since the peace, as appears from the fact that the quantity of cotton wool imported was 25,000,000 lbs. in 1810, and is between 80 and 90,000,000 lbs. at present. The French, however, can never rival the English in this manufacture, and, though they have nurtured up great manufacturing communities who have rapidly gained wealth, this is at the expense of all the rest of France. The cost of fitting up a cotton mill with Machinery at Rouen is at least one-third more than at Manchester; fuel is four times as dear; and the working and repairing of the machinery must therefore be far more expensive and difficult. Many of the machines are brought from England. The fact that cotton goods are now three or four times as dear in France as in England is a decisive proof that this government has judged ill in compelling so much capital and labor to take so unprofitable a direction. It is true the French manufacturer may gain a profit on his dear goods whilst the cheap goods of England are rigorously excluded; but it is an advantage to the French nation generally to foster such a branch of industry, at the expense of buying the products of that industry at three or four times the price for which similar goods might have been bought across the Channel? But the mischief is now done.—Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been invested in machinery, buildings, and materials, and many thousand hands have been trained up to the manufacture here, and at St. Quentin, Cambrai, Lille, Paris, and in the department of the Haut Rhin.—The result is, the French make cottons for themselves, but at what cost? Is this not the rob-Peter-to-pay-Paul system? Why should the vine-dressers of the Garonne and the Rhone be made tributary to the manufacturers of the Seine and the Meuse? If the latter could supply them as cheaply and as well as other countries, there would be no injustice, and in that case the manufacturers would have needed no protection; but to compel every woman and girl in France to pay three or four times as much as is needed for her gown and petticoat, in order to make the vain show and boast of manufacturing prosperity, is as unjust as it is absurd. It is obvious that the French cotton manufacturers can never supply other nations with their goods; France must have all the benefit, or rather all the cost, of supporting the system herself. This being the case, the manufacturing prosperity of Rouen rests on a precarious foundation, seeing that it can only be upheld at the expense of the agriculture, the wine trade, and the foreign commerce of France. Peradventure it is not much more wise for us to grow corn almost twice as dear as we could buy it in the Baltic. To cultivate poor land at the expense of the whole community, is as foolish as it is to force manufactures against natural disadvantages by a similar tax on the people at large. Where bad laws have already created extensive interests, governments should indeed alter those laws prudently and gradually; but whether it is better to make the needful sacrifice of manufacturing or agricultural capital in abandoning a vicious system, or to continue to pay so heavy an annual tax on all the food or all the clothing of people, is plainly a matter of arithmetical calculation. To me the former seems incomparably the less evil of the two.—[A Foreign Winter.]

We are indebted to Peabody & Co. the American agents of the London *Athenaeum*, for a highly interesting number of that journal, containing a biography of Sir Walter Scott, by Allan Cunningham, who, with Leigh Hunt, Hood, Hervey, the three Howitts, Miss Jewsbury, Charles Lamb, Leitch Ritchie, and other popular writers, is numbered among the contributors to that journal, considered the best literary, as the *Spectator* is the best miscellaneous weekly, in London. The following are extracts:

Sir Walter Scott could claim descent from a long line of martial ancestors. Through his father, whose name he bore, he reckoned kin with those great families who scarcely count the Duke of Buccleuch their head; and through his mother, Elizabeth Rutherford, he was connected with the warlike family of Swinton of Swinton, long known in the Scottish wars. His father was a Writer to the Signet, in Edinburgh, and much esteemed in his profession, but not otherwise remarkable: his mother had great natural talents, and was not only related to that lady who sung so sweetly of the 'Flowers of the Forest,' but was herself a poetess of taste and genius, and a lover of what her son calls "the art unteachable, untaught." She was acquainted with Allan Ramsay, and intimate with Blacklock, Beattie, and Burns. Sir Walter, the eldest of fourteen children, all of whom he survived, was born in Edinburgh, on the 15th of August, 1771. Before he was two years old, he received a fall out of the arms of a careless nurse, which injured his right foot, and rendered him lame for life: this accident did not otherwise affect his health; he was, as I have been informed by a lady who chanced to live near him, a remarkably active and dauntless boy; full of all manner of fun, and ready for all manner of mischief. He calls himself, in one of his introductions to *Marmion*—

A self-willed imp; a grandame's child.

And I have heard it averred, that the circumstance of his lame foot prompted him to take the lead among all the stirring boys in the street where he lived, or the school which he attended—he desired, perhaps, to show them, that there was a spirit which could triumph over all impediments. * * *

Scott is said to have been an indolent student; he says otherwise himself, and no one need doubt his assertion; indeed, his works of fiction are all more or less impressed with the stamp of law; and Gifford, the sarcastic editor of the *Quarterly Review*, made it a matter of reproach, that his plots were law pleas, and that he had too much of the Court of Session in his compositions. This was by way of requital for having drawn the critic's character in that of Sir Mungo Malagrowth, and, therefore, ought not to be considered as an objection of much weight. "The severe studies," Scott observes, "necessary to render me fit for my profession, occupied the great part of my time, and the society of my friends and companions, who were about to enter life along with me, filled up the interval with the usual amusements of young men. I was in a situation, which rendered serious labor indispensable; for neither possessing on the one hand, any of those peculiar advantages, which are supposed to favor a hasty advance in the profession of the law, nor being on the other hand exposed to unusual obstacles, to interrupt my progress, I might reasonably expect to succeed according to the greater or less degree of trouble which I should take to qualify myself as a pleader." *

A work which has not the merit of originality laid the foundation of Sir Walter's fame: this was the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' in three volumes; two of which contained genuine old ballads, and the third imitations; the whole illustrated with notes more valuable, and infinitely more amusing, than the ballads themselves; nor is it unworthy of remark, that they came from the press of Ballantyne at Kelso—a name since grown famous for beautiful type and elegant arrangement. It was received with universal approbation. * * *

The first fruit of his defection from the weightier matters of the law, was the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,'—a poem of such beauty and spirit, as more than justified his choice, had any one been disposed to censure him for forsaking "law's dry musty arts," and entering into the service of the muse. * * * The history of the rise and progress of this poem, the author has himself related. It chanced that the young Countess of Dalkeith came to the land of her husband; and as she was desirous of becoming acquainted with its customs and traditions, she found many willing to satisfy her curiosity; amongst others, Mr. Beattie, of Mickledale, who declared he had a memory for an old-world idle story, but none for

a sound evangelical sermon, was ready with his legends, and, with some others of a less remarkable kind, related the story of Gilpin Horner. "The young Countess," said Scott, "much delighted with the legend, and the gravity and full confidence with which it was told, enjoined it on me, as a task, to compose a ballad on the subject. Of course, to hear was to obey; and thus the goblin story, objected to by several critics, as an excrescence upon the poem, was, in fact, the occasion of its being written." How the goblin page could have been spared out of the poem, no critic took it upon him to say: his presence or his power pervades every part: much that is done in war or love is influenced by him; and we may as well require the sap to be taken out of a tree in spring, with the hope that it will live, as take away the page and the book of gramery: the interest of the poem depends, in short, upon the supernatural; and the supernatural was the belief of the times, of which the poet gives so true an image.

Having got a subject from the lips of a lady, the poet says, he took, for the model of his verse, the 'Christabel' of Coleridge, and immediately wrote several passages in that wild irregular measure, which he submitted to two friends of acknowledged taste: they shook their heads at verses composed on principles they had not been accustomed to: they looked upon these specimens as a desperate departure from the settled principles of taste, and as an insult to the established maxims of the learned and the critical. They made a full pause at the startling line—

Jesu Maria, shield us well!—

Took up their hats, and went on their way. It appeared, however, that on their road home they considered the matter ripely, and concluded that, tho' both the subject and manner of verse were much out of the common way, it would be best for the poet to go on with the composition. Thus cheered, the task proceeded; but the author, still doubtful, or perhaps willing, like Pope, to soothe churlish criticism, submitted it to Mr. Jeffrey, who had been for sometime distinguished for critical talent; the plan and verse met his approbation; and now, says Scott, "the poem, being once licensed by the critics as fit for the market, was soon finished, proceeding at the rate of about a canto a week. It was finally published in 1805, and may be regarded as the first work in which the writer, who has been since so voluminous, laid his claim to be considered as an original writer." * * *

To conceal the hand that penned so rapidly these charming fictions, (the *Waverly Novels*,) Scott still openly kept the field as an author, and not only wrote a poem on the battle of Waterloo, but a prosé account of that memorable strife, which far exceeds the description he afterwards inserted in his 'Life of Napoleon.' The poem, though full of the whirlwind of battle, and vivid and animated in an extreme degree, met with a sharp reception from the critics;—not so Paul's prese relation which coming without a name, and evidently the work of one who had made inquiries among the chief officers, and mastered all the incidents and localities of Waterloo, was greeted with much cheering and many welcomes. During this busy period all writers seemed busy save Scott:—to those friends who visited him he was seldom invisible. He performed the duties of a friend to his friends—of father to his children—of a master to his household—and of a sheriff to the county—soothing differences and healing discord; and did not at ail appear oppressed with those duties: he still was at leisure, and found time to arrange and publish the Poems of Anna Seward, the Life and Works of Swift, Lord Somer's Tracts, Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, and the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland. All this strengthened the arguments of those—and they were many—who refused to believe that he was the author of the *Waverly Novels*. Several persons, to whom, either in seriousness or derision, they were attributed, put on a look of reserve and mystery, and talking in the manner of men embarrassed by a secret of which they dread the discovery. All this must have been amusing in a high degree to such a man as Scott, who had an eye and an ear for the ridiculous, and could enjoy the absurdities of his friends and acquaintances without seeming moved.

I have said that Pitt and Fox smiled on the minstrel and his works; the former, it appears, expressed a desire to William Dundas to be of service to the poet; and the situation of a principal clerk in the Court of Session having been pointed out as likely to be soon vacant, arrangements were made by which the incumbent was permitted to retire on his full salary, the poet performing the duty gratis till death should render it no longer necessary. Pitt

died before he could sanction this arrangement, tho' the commission lay in the office ready for the signature of His Majesty. What was left undone by Pitt was fulfilled by his successor, Fox, for Earl Spencer, in the handsomest manner, gave directions that all should be completed as Pitt had planned. For five or six years the poet labored without recompense; at last all obstacles were removed, and he obtained the emoluments of his situation. For these marks of ministerial kindness, Whig and Tory, Scott speaks with the most humble thankfulness; he was certainly the best judge, at least, of his own feelings, but when we consider that the Court of Session requires such services, and that the places are filled up with men who cannot have a tittle of his talent, our admiration of government patronage will be lessened. * * *

It was with the advice of Erskine, that, in 1796, he published a poem called 'The Chase,' and the ballad of 'William and Helen' from the German. "In this little work, (says a northern authority,) indications were to be found of that leaning towards romantic incident and parade of chivalry, which has since characterized Mr. Scott's greater works, and given a new tone to the public feeling in matters of poetry." In 1799 he published 'Goetz of Berlinghen,' from the German of Goethe. None of these productions was of such moment as to carry his name beyond the circle of his more immediate acquaintances: the German literature, with many brilliant things from nature, is too startling and grotesque, though sobered down by the taste of such excellent translators as Carlyle, Lord Francis Gower, and Coleridge. Even the two fine ballads of 'Glenfinlas,' and the 'Eve of St. John,' were thought to have a touch too much of the German spirit. * * *

It was thought the author wished to show that high life had its miseries too, when he wrote the 'Bride of Lammermoor.' There is an air of sadness shed largely over this whole composition: though we dislike the touchy haughtiness of Ravenswood, we give him our sympathy largely, as the last of his race, and one whose fate has been settled by prophecy before, as the witch-wife said, "the sark gaed o'er his head." There is a poetic, a tragic grandeur about the romantic, which lifts it high into the regions of imagination: the approaching fate of the Master is shadowed out in almost every page; the croaking of the old cranes; the conversation with John Mortsheugh,—it is needless to particularize more—all indicate coming destruction. With the exception of 'Kenilworth,' it is the most melancholy of all the works of Scott. The scene is laid on property belonging to the family of Hall; and I was present when Captain Basil Hall purchased sixty-one pages of the original manuscript for fourteen guineas: it is generally known that the outline of the story is true: and that this great domestic tragedy was wrought in a family of respectability and name. * * *

When I went to Sir Walter's residence in Piccadilly, I had much of the same palpitation of heart which Boswell experienced when introduced to Johnson: he welcomed me with both hands, and with such kind and complimentary words, that confusion and fear alike fled. He turned the conversation upon song, and said, he had long wished to know me, on account of some songs which were reckoned old, but which he were assured were mine; "at all events," said he, "they are not old—but are far too good to be old: I dare say you know what songs I mean." I was now much embarrassed; I never owned the songs nor denied them, but said, I hoped to see him soon again, for that if he were willing to sit, my friend, Mr. Chantrey, was anxious to make his bust—as a memorial, to preserve in his collection, of the author of 'Marmion.' To this he consented. While Sir Walter remained in London, we had several conversations, and I was glad to see that he was sometimes pleased with what I said, as well as with what I did. So much was he sought after while he sat to Chantrey, that strangers begged leave to stand in the sculptor's galleries, to see him as he went in and out. The bust was at last finished in marble; the sculptor labored most anxiously, and I never saw him work more successfully: in one long sitting of three hours he chiselled the whole face over, communicating to it the grave humor and comic penetration for which the original was so remarkable. This fine work is now in Abbotsford, with an inscription, saying, it is a present to Sir Walter Scott from Francis Chantrey; —I hope it will never be elsewhere. * * *

Death of Andrea, Husband of Queen Joanna of Naples.—On the night of the 18th September was perpetrated the crime of which, from the manner of

its previous arrangement, Queen Joanna is accused of having been an accomplice. After having retired to the couch of the young Queen, Andrea was suddenly awaked, in the dead of the night, by his attendants, with a message that some of the ministers had arrived to inform him of a serious tumult which had occurred at Naples, and called for his immediate presence. The prince rose in haste and left the chamber, the door of which, it is stated, was instantly locked behind him. In the passage he was met by Charles of Duzarre, Beltram, and a Count Treliano, who at first amused him with some feigned account, until they had conducted him into the chamber appointed for the deed. Then Beltram seized the prince by his hair and tried to throw him down. Turning round upon him, Andrea exclaimed, "What audacity is this?" When, being assisted by the others, Beltram at length flung him upon the ground. The prince resisted to the last, seized the assassin's hand in his mouth, nor loosed his hold, it is said, until he had actually bitten the part off, which was afterwards found between his teeth! Treliano threw himself upon the prince as he lay, and, assisted by Carlo, passed a noose round his neck, with which he was most inhumanly strangled. The barbarous act was so sooner committed than the conspirators hastened to conceal the body; but, as they were proceeding down the stair-case, the sound of approaching footsteps again drove them into the hall, where, in the terror of the moment, they threw the corpse from the window into the garden, without taking the cord from the neck.—[Landscape Annual.]

POETRY.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE VOICE OF THE WIND.

"There is nothing in the wide world so like the voice of a spirit.
—Gray's Letters.

Oh! many a voice is thine thou Wind! full many a voice is thine. From every scene thy wing o'eraweps, thou bear'st a sound and sign, A minstrel, wild, and strong thou art, with a mastery all thine own; And the spirit's thy harp, O Wind! that gives the answering tone. Thou hast been across red fields of war, where shiver'd hel-mets lie, And thou bringest thence the thrilling note of a Clarion in the sky; A rustling of proud banner folds, a peal of stormy drums— All these are in thy music met, as when a leader comes. Thou hast been o'er solitary seas, and from their waste brought back Each noise of waters that awoke in the mystery of thy track, The chime of low, soft, southern waves on some green, palmy shore, The hollow roll of distant syrge, the gather'd billow's roar. Thou art from Forests dark and deep, thou mighty rushing Wind! And thou bearest all their unisons in one full swell combined: The restless pines, the moaning stream, all hidden things and free Of the dim, old, sounding wilderness, have lent their soul to thee. Thou art come from cities lighted up for the conqueror passing by. Thou art wakening from their streets the sound of haughty revelry; The rolling of triumphant wheels, the harps in the hall. The far off shouts of multitudes are in thy rise and fall. Thou art come from kingly tomb and shrines, from ancient minsters vast, Through the dark aisles of a thousand years thy lonely wing hath pass'd; Thou hast caught the Anthem's billowy swell, the stately dirges tone, For a chief with his sword, and shield, and helm, to his place of slumber gone. Thou art come from long forsaken homes, wherein our young days flew, Thou hast found sweet voices lingering there, the loved, the kind, the true; Thou call'st back those melodies, though now all changed and dead— Be still, be still, and haunt us not with music from the dead? Are all these notes in thee, wild Wind! these many notes in thee? Far in our own unfathom'd souls their fount must surely be: Yet buried but unsleeping there, Thought watches, Memory lies, From whose deep Urn the tones are pour'd through all earth's harmonies!

F. H.

PORTRAIT PAINTING—BY L. E. L.

Divinest art, the stars above
Were fated on thy birth to shine;
Oh, born of beauty and of love,
What early poetry was thine!
The softness of Ionian night,
Upon Ionian summer lay,
One planet gave its vesper light,
Enough to guide a lover's way;
And gave the fountain as it play'd
The semblance of a silvery shower,
As its waters fell, they made
A music meet for such an hour:
That, and the tones the gentle wind
Won from the leaf, as from a lute,
In natural melody combined,
Now that all ruder sound was mute;

And odours floated on the air,
As many a nymph had just unbound.
The wreath that braided her dark hair,
And flung the fragrant tresses round.
Pillow'd on violet leaves, which prest
Fell'd the sweet chamber with their sighs,
Lull'd by the lyre's low notes to rest,
A Grecian youth in slumber lies;
And at his side a maid stands,
The dark hair braided on her brow,
The lute within her slender hands,
But hush'd is all its music now;
She would not wake him from his dreams,
Although she has so much to say,
Although the morning's earliest beams
Will see her warrior far away:
How fond and earnest is the gaze
Upon these sleeping features thrown,
She who yet never dared to raise
Her timid eyes to meet his own.
She bends her lover's rest above,
Thoughtful with gentle hopes and fears,
And that unutterable love
Which never yet spoke but in tears!
She would not that those tears should fall
Upon the cherish'd sleeper's face;
She turns, and sees upon the wall
Its imaged shade, its perfect grace.
With eager hand she mark'd each line—
The shadowy brow, the arching head—
Till some creative power divine
Love's likeness o'er love's shadow spread.
Since then, what passion and what power
Has dwelt upon the painter's art!
How has it sooth'd the absent hour,
With looks that wear life's loveliest part!

THE PARTING.

Oh! is it thus we part
And thus we say farewell,
As if in neither heart
Affection e'er did dwell?
And is it thus we sunder,
Without or sigh or tear,
As if it were a wonder
We e'er held each other dear?
We part upon the spot,
With cold and cloudy brow,
Where fir'r is our lot
To breathe love's fondest vow!
The vow both then did tender
Within this hallow'd shade—
That vow we now surrender;
Heart-bankrupts both are made!
Thy hand is cold as mine,
As lustreless thine eye;
Thy bosom gives no sign
That it could ever sigh!
Well, well! adieu's soon spoken,
'Tis but a parting phrase—
Yet sad, I fear heart-broken,
We'll live our after-days!
Thine eye no tear will shed—
Mine is as proudly dry;
But many an aching head
Is ours before we die!
From pride we both can borrow—
To part we both may dare—
But the heart-break of to-morrow
Nor you nor I can bear!

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL AND ADVOCATE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

will hereafter contain extracts from approved works upon the cultivation of *The Vine*, the rearing of *Silk*, and Agricultural subjects generally, in addition to its former variety of interesting matter. Its leading character, however, will continue as heretofore—that of advocate and promoter of internal communication.

Terms, \$3, to singe's subscribers, or to companies of ten, \$24 each. It will also be sent to any person at \$24 per volume, who will subscribe for two copies for two years at one time, or remit \$10, always in advance.

POSTMASTERS who are friendly to, and willing to act as Agents for the Journal, will be furnished with a prospectus, by writing to the Editor, and will be allowed a fair compensation for their services.

A. 31

THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN is published DAILY at \$10 per annum, and SEMI-WEEKLY at \$4 per annum in advance.

Also, TRI-WEEKLY, containing all the reading, marine news, and advertisements of the daily paper, and the only Tri-Weekly paper published in the city of New-York. Terms, \$5 per annum in advance.

Letters, referring to either of the above papers, may be addressed (postage paid) to the Publisher,

S. D. K. MINOR, No. 35 Wall-street, New-York.

TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

MRS. PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, two miles from city of New-York, offers for sale a choice collection of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince Trees, &c.

Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees & Shrubs, Green-House and Herbaceous Plants.

Also, the Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry, of which any quantity, not exceeding ten thousand, can be furnished.

N16 2a3w.

TOWNSEND & DURFEE, Rope Manufacturers, having machinery for making ropes to any required length (without splice), offer to supply full-length Ropes for the inclined planes on Rail-roads at the shortest notice, and deliver them in the City of New-York, if requested. As to the quality of the Rope, the public are referred to J. B. Jervis, Eng. M. & H. R. Co., Albany; or James Archibald, Engineer Hudson & Delaware Canal & R. R. Co., Carbondale, Luzerne County Pennsylvania.

Palmira, Wayne County, New-York,

1st mo. 2d, 1832.

THE NEW-YORK FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY is now published at the office of the Railroad Journal, by the present Proprietor.

The *Farmer and Repository* is a monthly publication of 32 quarto pages, on beautiful paper, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It has heretofore been published by Mr. Samuel Fleet, but hereafter, it will be published by the present proprietor, who pledges himself to make it equal to any other agricultural paper published in this country. On the first of January next, it will be enlarged to the size of this Journal, and printed on new type—when a small portion of its columns will be devoted to the subject of *Making and Repairing Roads* upon the *M'Adam* system, and to *Steam Carriages for Common Roads* with occasional engravings.

The terms are *Three Dollars per annum, in advance*. A specimen number, as it is to be published after the close of the present volume, will be published in a few days.

Persons subscribing for the ensuing volume previous to the tenth of December, and paying in advance, will be furnished with the November and December numbers of the present volume without charge.

If any person should prefer to have it semi-monthly instead of monthly, it will be sent to them in numbers of 16 pages each, but the monthly form, with a cover of colored paper, will be continued to those who prefer it.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD continues in operation from Paterson to Aquackanonk, which is within ten miles of the Ferries at Hoboken and Jersey City, and until further notice, a passenger Car will depart from the Depots at those places daily, (Sundays excepted) at the following times:

FROM PATERSON.

At 9 o'clock, A.M.
1 before 10 do do
12 do M.
3 do P.M.
half past 4 do do

FROM AQUACKANONK.

At half past 10 o'clock, A.M.
1 before 1 do P.M.
half past 2 do do
5 do do
half past 6 do do or,
as soon as the last stage arrives there from N.Y.

ON SUNDAYS.

At 9 o'clock, A.M.
half past 9 do do
12 do P.M.
half past 4 do do

At 9 o'clock, A.M.
10 do do
9 do P.M.
half past 5 do do

Parties of twenty or more persons can be accommodated at either of the above hours with a private Car.

These villages have become remarkably healthy, and persons who wish to avail themselves of this rapid, delightful and safe mode of travelling, will now have a favorable opportunity afforded to them.

Distance 4½ miles, average passage 23 minutes.
Fare 18 pence—Children under 12 years half price.
By order.

E. B. D. OGDEN, Secy.

RAILROAD IRON.

The subscribers having executed large orders for the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, as well as for several Incorporated Companies, have made such arrangements in Eng'd, and where one of the Partners' now is, as will enable them to import it on the lowest terms. Models and samples of all the different kinds of Rails, Chaires, Pins, Wedges, Spikes, and Splicing Plates, in use, both in this country and Great Britain, will be exhibited.

Apply to A. & G. RALSTON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15th, 1832.

* They have on hand *Railway Iron Bars*, viz: 95 tons, of 1 inch by ½ inch—200 do. 1½ by ½ inch—135 do. 1½ by ½ inch—500 do. 2 by ½ inch—3 do. 2½ by ½ inch—in lengths of 16 feet each, with 12 countersunk holes, and the ends cut at an angle of 45 degrees; 300 tons, of 2½ by ½ inch; with Splicing Plates and Nails, shortly expected.

This iron will be sold duty free, to State Governments and Incorporated Companies, and the drawback taken in part payment.

223 3m

PATENT, RAIL-ROAD, SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

THE TROY IRON & NAIL FACTORY keep constantly for sale a very extensive assortment of Wrought Spikes & Nails, from 3 to 10 inches, manufactured by the subscriber's Patent Machinery, which after five years successful operation and now almost universal use in the United States (as well as England, where the subscriber obtained a Patent,) are found superior to any ever offered in market.

RAIL-ROAD COMPANIES MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH SPIKES having countersink heads suitable to the holes in the iron rails, to any amount and on short notice. Almost all the Rail-roads now in progress in the United States are fastened with Spikes made at the above named factory—for which purpose they are found invaluable, as their adhesion is more than double any common spikes made by the hammer.

All orders directed to the Agent, Troy, N. Y., will be punctually attended to.

HENRY BURDEN, Agent.

Troy, N. Y., July, 1831.

Spikes are kept for sale, at factory prices, by I. & J. Townsend, Albany, and the principal Iron Merchants in Albany and Troy; J. I. Brower, 223 Water street, New-York; A. M. Jones, Philadelphia; T. Janvier, Baltimore; Degrade & Smith, Boston.

P. S. Rail-road Companies would do well to forward their orders as early as practical, as the subscriber is desirous of extending the manufacturing so as to keep pace with the daily increasing demand for his Spikes.

J. 23 1am 1f

H. BURDEN,

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

We are requested to give notice to those who may need the assistance of MR. KING, that his Institution for the Permanent Correction and Cure of Stammering, and all other Impediments of Speech, (No. 7 Barclay street,) will close on the first of January next.—The Pupil will not be required to pay until satisfied.

dec 1-1t*

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, by the Rev. Manton Eastburn, Edward Jackson, of Markham Moor, Notts, England, to Elizabeth Hollwell, eldest daughter of W. Y. Purvance, Esq. of Baltimore.

On the 31st Nov. by Rev. Wm. McCarty, Mr. Warren Hill, to Miss Lucinda M. Bennett, both of this city.

Last evening, Nov. 25, by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, Mr. Daniel Hill, to Miss Sarah Remsen, all of this city.

On the 6th Nov. at Nassau, New Providence, Mr. Edward Monroe, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Charlotte E. Wood, of the former place.

DEATHS.

Tuesday morning, Nov. 27th, after a short illness, Mr. James B. Paterson, in the 66th year of his age.

In Boston, on Saturday evening, Mrs. Derby, wife of Richd. C. Derby.

This morning, (27th Nov.) at the Hospital, Broadway, Mr. George Whitehead, of burns received in attempting the rescue of his child, that perished in the late fire at Greenwich. Mr. Whitehead was a native of Ashton, near Manchester, England, a man of exemplary character, honest and industrious, but unfortunate in his business as a manufacturer, and has left an amiable wife and three small children in penury, to mourn his loss.

This morning, Nov. 29, Mr. Ludlow Dashwood, aged 51.

The 17th Nov. at Charleston, S. C. Susan R., wife of Moses H. Grinnell, of this city, aged 31 years.

On the 19th Nov. of consumption, at the residence of her brother, in Franklin, Delaware Co. Miss Sarah Ann Seearles, aged 21 years, formerly of this city.

Of the cholera, on the 3d inst., on board the steamboat Express, on his way from Louisville to St. Louis, Col. William Macrae, of the 2d Regiment of U. S. Artillery, aged 65 years, upwards of 41 of which had been passed in the service of his country.

At New Orleans, on the 7th Nov. Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, formerly of this city.

At New Orleans, on the 5th Nov. of cholera, Edward Johnson, Jr. son of Edward Johnson, of this city.

At Oxford, Chenango Co. on the 17th Nov. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Julia Clapp, aged 39 years, eldest daughter of B. Butler, Esq.

In Schoharie County, Nov. 5, 1832, Susan Staley, in the 96th year of her age. At the same place, November 25th, 1832, Matthias Staley, in the 96th year of his age.

In Staunton, Va. on the 2d Nov. Lieut. N. Bennett, of the 3d Regt. Artillery, U. S. Army.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.

The City Inspector reports the death of 106 persons during the week ending on Saturday last, Nov. 24, viz.:—33 men, 17 women, 35 boys, and 21 girls—of whom 27 were of the age of 1 year and under, 7 between 1 and 2, 12 between 2 and 5, 8 between 5 and 10, 5 between 10 and 20, 13 between 20 and 30, 11 between 30 and 40, 12 between 40 and 50, 4 between 50 and 60, 4 between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80, and 1 between 90 and 100.

Diseases: Apoplexy 4, burned or scalded 2, casualty 2, cholera morbus 4, consumption 28, convulsions 4, diarrhea 1, dropsey 3, dropsey in the chest 1, dropsy in the head 4, dysentery 1, fever 4, fever, scarlet 2, flux infantile 1, hives or crop 3, jaundice 1, inflammation of the bowels 3, inflammation of the brain 2, intemperance 4, marasmus 3, measles 1, mortification 1, old age 1, palsey 1, purpura 8, pleurisy 1, pneumonia typhoides 1, scrofula or King's evil 1, sore throat 1, stillborn 9, whooping cough 1.

ABRAHAM D. STEPHENS, City Inspector.

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Ships.	From New York.	Sail from Liverpool.
New York*	1st Jan. May Sept.	16th Feb. June, Oct.
Roscoe	8th	24th
Canada*	16th	1st March, July, Nov.
Sheffield	24th	8th
Pacific*	1st Feb. June, Oct.	16th
Geo. Wash. & Co.	16th	24th
A. America*	16th	1st April, Aug. Dec.
John Jay	24th	8th
N. America*	1st Mar. July, Nov.	16th
Napoleon	8th	24th
Britannia*	16th	1st May, Sept. Jan.
Birmingham	24th	8th
New York*	1st April, Aug. Dec.	16th
S. Richards	8th	24th
Caledonia*	16th	1st Feb. June, Oct.
Virginia	24th	8th

Agents.

* Wright & Son, or B. Marshall, 29 Wall street.
† Fish, Grinnell & Co. Pine corner of Front street.
‡ Wood & Trimble, 187 Maiden lane, or S. Hicks & Son, 184 South street.

LONDON PACKETS.

Ships.	From New York.	From Portsmouth.
Ontario	1st Jan. May, Sept.	20th Feb. June, Oct.
New Ship	10th	1st Mar. July, Nov.
New Ship	20th	10th
Hudson	1st Feb. June, Oct.	20th
Columbia	10th	1st April, Aug. Dec.
Sovereign	20th	10th
Hannibal	1st Mar. July, Nov.	20th
New Ship	10th	1st May, Sept. Jan.
York	24th	10th
Philadelphia	1st April, Aug. Dec.	20th
Sanson	10th	1st June, Oct. Feb.
President	24th	10th

Agents.

Fish, Grinnell & Co. Pine corner of Front st., or Jno Grinnell, Pine corner of South street.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.

Corrected from the "New-York Shipping and Commercial List"—Wednesday, November 28, 1832.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT:

		Rye Flour			PROVISIONS		
Pot.	1st inst. 1832. 100 lbs	4 50	a	4 55	Indian Meal	—	Beef, Mew.
Pearl	do	4 70	a	4 75	do	—	bri. 8 25 a 6 75
White	lb	38	a	40	Do. hhd. 17 50	a 18 00	Do. Prime
Yellow	do	18	a	20	Do. bunch	2 81	Do. Cargo
Pilot	do	—	a	28	Do. bunch	3 00	Butter, N. Y. Dairy.
Crackers	do	62	a	62	Do. Smyrna	6	do
BRISTLES					Do. Prunes	9	do
Russia, first sort	lb	60	a	70	Almonds, soft shell	11	Pork, Mess.
Do. common	do	20	a	40	Do. shelled	13	do
American	do	15	a	50	Figs, Smyrna	4	Hog's Lard.
Mould, tallow	lb	12	a	13	Felberts	20	do
Dipped	do	11	a	12	Prunes, l'ordreux	20	Pork, American.
Sperm	do	33	a	34	Tamarinds	3	Ham, Virginia.
CLOVERSEED	lb	—	a	—	Wheat, North river	—	do
COAL					do. Genesee	1 31	RAGS.
Liverpool	chaldron	11	60	a 12 00	do. Virginia	1 25	Foreign
Scotch	do	8	00	a 9 00	do. N. Carolina	1 25	Country
Sidney & Bridgeport	do	9	50	a 10 00	do. Rye, Northern	85	RICE.
Albion	do	8	50	a 9 00	do. Corn, Yellow, North	70	100 lb.
Virginia	do	8	00	a 10 00	do. White, L. I. & N. J.	85	a 4 00
Anthracite	ton	8	50	a 10 00	do. Southern	80	do.
COCOA					Barley, North river	60	SKINS.
Caracas	lb	—	a	—	Oats, South & North	46	Deer, in hair, winter.
Trinidad	do	7	a	8	do. black eyed	7 50	Deer, summer.
St. Domingo	do	—	a	7	Beans	9 50	Do. shaved.
Para	do	—	a	6	GUNPOWDER	—	Goat, Mogadore.
COFFEE					American dew-rot.	130	Cape de Verd.
Cuba	lb	12	a	14	do. Ind.	150	do.
Brazil	do	13	a	13	Yarina, Kentucky	—	Curacao.
Porto Rico	do	13	a	14	HIDES	—	Madras.
Laguira	do	12	a	14	LaPlata & R. Grande	14	German.
St. Domingo	do	13	a	14	Brazil.	—	Calcutta.
Java	do	12	a	14	Russia	190	Hour Glass.
Jamaica	do	13	a	14	Manilla	210	Pine Apple.
COPPER					Sisal	—	Imperial.
Sheathing	lb	23	a	23	American dew-rot.	130	do.
Pig	do	17	a	17	do. Ind.	150	Country.
Old	do	16	a	17	do. S. A. Horse.	15	Whiskey, Rye.
Bolt	do	24	a	—	do. Eng. Ind.	36	Cider Brandy.
CORDAGE					LEAVES	—	STEEL.
Foreign	lb	9	a	11	Pig, Engl. & Scotch	40	German.
American	cwt	10	a	11	do. American	30	French.
CORKS					Barrel	—	Trieste.
Velvet	gross	40	a	50	Sheet, English	6 75	Trieste, in boxes.
Common	do	20	a	20	Sheet, English	6 75	American.
Phisi	do	5	a	11	do. new Sable	85	SUGARS.
COTTON					do. Swedes	82	Brush Island.
New Orleans	lb	11	a	14	do. English	70	St. Croix.
Upland	do	10	a	13	do. English ass'td	75	New Orleans.
Alabama	do	11	a	13	do. Peru	110	Havana, White.
Tennessee	do	10	a	11	do. round	120	do.
COTTON BAGGING					Hoop, American	5 50	Porto Rico.
Hemp	yd	13	a	20	do. English	6 24	Brazil, White.
Flax	do	11	a	15	do. Spanish	25	Manilla, Brown.
Do. American	do	19	a	21	do. Oak	90	Lump.
DIAPERS					do. do	90	Loi.
Russia, broad	piece	2	15	do. do	85	SUMAC.	
DUCK					do. do	85	Sicily.
Russia, U. X. . .	bolt	18	00	a 19 00	do. do	80	Friuli.
Do. Bruisingins	do	17	00	a 19 00	do. do	80	American.
Do. Zottoff & Konopff	do	17	00	a 16 00	do. do	70	TALLOW.
Do. inferior	do	19	50	a 16 00	do. do	60	FOREIGN.
German, Half	do	16	00	a 11 00	do. do	50	American.
Holland, A. A.	do	24	00	a 25 00	do. do	40	TEA.
Ravens	do	8	50	a 9 75	do. do	30	Imperial.
Amer. Joy's, all flax	do	—	—	do. do	17	Gunpowder.	
No. 1 a 8 . . .	do	15	50	a 12 00	do. do	16	Hyson.
Do. Phenix Mills, Paterson, flax, No. 12	do	16	00	a 12 00	do. do	15	Young Hyson.
do. Corso	do	45	a	—	do. do	14	Hyson Skin.
do. Hache	do	67	50	a 70 00	do. do	13	Souchong.
FEATHERS					do. do	12	Bohea.
Live, Foreign	lb	14	a	20	do. do	11	TIMOTH. SEED.
do. American	do	35	a	40	do. do	10	Block, S. American.
FISH					do. do	9	East India.
Dry Cod	cwt	2	75	a 3 87	do. do	8	Plates.
Scal	do	2	00	a —	do. do	7	do.
Pickled Cod	lrl	—	a	—	do. do	6	do.
Do. Salmon	do	12	50	a 13 50	do. do	5	do.
Smoked do	lb	—	a	—	do. do	4	do.
Mackerel No. 1	do	6	75	a 6 87	do. do	3	do.
Do. No. 2	do	4	75	a 4 87	do. do	2	do.
Do. No. 3	do	3	12	a 3 25	do. do	1	do.
Shad, Conn. Meas.	do	6	50	a 9 50	do. do	—	Ladies' Twist.
Do. Bucksport	do	6	75	a 7 00	do. do	—	Cavendish.
Herrings	do	2	25	a 2 56	do. do	—	WHALEBONE.
Do. Smoked	box	40	a	90	do. do	—	SLAB.
FLAX					do. do	14 1/2	WINE.
Russia	lb	12	a	18	do. do	12 1/2	Madeira.
American	do	9	a	11	do. do	80	Sherry.
FLAXSEED					do. do	80	Canary, Cogswell's.
Clean	cask	—	a	—	do. do	65	Tenerife, L. P.
Rough	do	12	50	a 13 00	do. do	70	Turpentine, Wilm. soft.
FLOUR AND MEAL					do. do	60	do.
New York sprafne	brl	—	a	6 25	do. do	50	Malaga, dry.
Troy	do	6	25	a 6 37	do. do	40	Claret.
Western Canal	do	6	37	a 6 62	do. do	35	in bottles.
Philadelphia	do	—	a	—	do. do	25	French 12 bottles.
Baltimore Howard	do	6	75	a —	do. do	25	do.
Richmond City Millado	do	6	75	a —	do. do	25	do.
Do. Country	do	6	25	a 6 37	do. do	25	do.
Alexandria & George-	town	do	6	50	do. do	25	do.
Frederickburg	do						